The New-York Times.

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OUR ARMIES BEFORE RICHMOND.

Particulars of the Movement on Thursday.

Graphic Account of the Operations on Both Sides of the James.

Desperate Attack on the Second Corps.

FINAL REPULSE OF THE ENEMY.

Character and Results of the Movement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The letters of our special correspondents with the army of the Potomac and the army of the James, herewith transmitted, will give your readers a clear conception of the character and results of Gen. GRANT'S last operation. There is no disaster to record; no repulse to chronicle. Our losses are such as are incident to any encounter with a vigilant and vigorous antagonist. Our forces now rest where they did before this move was initiated, within their impregnable lines. There only remains the addition of another chapter to the marvelous history of the siege of Richmond—a siege more wonderful and now almost as long as that of Sebastopol.

By months of arduous labor, GRANT has, step by step, pushed his lines of circumvallation and contravallation steadily westward; tapped their communications by the Weldon Road, and gained a position from which he could seriously threaten the Southside road. The same intrenched line that envelopes Petersburgh has been extended west and southward to cover the Southside road, and a vault of a dozen miles still; brought our army face to face with those tantalizing and troublesome works. In this state of facts no results of value could be hoped for, and, after waiting, as announced in this dispatch, till Friday night, to invite an attack from the enemy, he was compelled to retire.

The only misfortune to be regretted in this move was the advantage gained by the enemy over HANCOCK'S Corps, which before the Fifth Corps was able to form connection with it found its right flank turned, and suffered a loss of about one thousand men.

The operations on the north side of the James are of so obvious a character, and are so fully detailed in the letter of the TIMES' correspondent with that army as to need no further interpretation. The obvious moral of the late move is only a confirmation of what was the actual truth before it was made. GRANT needs reinforcements, and with these to an adequate extent the captu re of Richmond is a foregone conclusion.

WILLIAM SWINTON.

ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The TIMES' special correspondent at Gen. BUTLER'S Headquarters transmits to this office the following account of Thursday's operations on the north side of the James:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, Friday Evening, Oct. 28.

The Army of the James is to-night quietly resuming its position in the camps and intrenchments that have belonged to it during the last four weeks, after spending forty-eight hours in the tentative process of demonstrating against the defences of Richmond. Operations of this character seldom afford anything satisfactory to inspire the pen of the correspondent, and the one which I am about to describe offers no exception to the rule.

I have no brilliant victory to record, and no reverse to chronicle; but simply to convey an idea of what might be termed a series of desultory skirmishes, one of which grew into the proportions of a brief and sharp engagement. There is not the slightest question of the perfect success of Gen. BUTLER'S operations. Every rebel in our front was kept there ready for the fight, and keenly vigilant to parry our threatened blow. Wherever the leaden messengers of our skirmishers sped on their swift errands of inquiry, they were answered promptly in the same rude way, and every door to Richmond was found closed with cannon and muskets.

Perhaps there is considerable disappointment among sanguine-tempered folk in the army, as doubtless there will be among the same class of people at home, that the rebels persist in keeping their latch-strings in, but patience must still be exercised, until the coming time, when we shall force the entrance.

Early on Thursday morning the Eighteenth Corps, with KAUTZ'S division of cavalry in advance of the infantry followed up the Darbytown road, and crossed by a wood-patch, marching by the flank to the Charles City road, striking it at a place known as White's Tavern. This object was to press on as far as possible to the extreme right, having strict orders to bring on no general engagement, but to ascertain the position of the enemy's left flank, and to turn it if practicable.

Leaving the corps to pursue its explorations, I return to describe what came under my personal observation.

Gen. BUTLER and his long retinue of staff and mounted body-guard, had galloped on to Dr. JOHNSON'S house, on the Darbytown road. Here we found the Tenth Corps posted in line of battle, nearly in the same position which it occupied during the reconnoissance of two weeks since.

It was stretched across the Darbytown road, facing toward Richmond—FOSTER'S division having the centre and AMES' the right of the line. The ground for half a mile in front of the house which Gen. BUTLER had taken for his temporary headquarters, was an open interval, lately a cornfield, running plump up to a piece of the inevitable pine woods.

In this forest the rebels were found in force, and our skirmishers developed a battery of two guns on the right, which occasionally threw a shell spitefully over their heads. The Tenth Corps batteries were parked in rear of the infantry in the field, and after a while the First Connecticut Battery (CLINTON'S) was brought into action and silenced them. From the upper windows of Dr. JOHNSON'S house, a very fair view of the skirmish could be had. Our pickets were lying behind a small breastwork, about one hundred yards from the edge of the trees, and all day long a desultory firing was kept up. There was nothing very exciting in all this. One becomes tired even of watching the little puffs of blue smoke that invariably follows the sudden rising of one of the crouching black specks whom we know to be men lying down along the distant parapet, as well as of noting the little clouds of gray dust that are thrown up by the rebel bullets which strike the ground in front of our boys, who are snug under shelter of the ridge of earth.

About 2 o'clock the rain, which had been threatening for an hour or two, fell in a drizzling shower, but the skirmishers were apparently unaffected thereby. There was no change anywhere along the line of the Tenth Corps until just before dusk, when the rebels fell back a short distance, and our men advanced to the edge of the woods under cover of a sharp spirt from the artillery. They were soon ordered back again, as the retrograde movement of the enemy was simply a ruse to draw our men upon a strong earthwork.

Meanwhile, Gen. BUTLER had been in frequent communication with Gen. WEITZEL since 12 o'clock. This gentleman had not been in collision with the enemy. Its advance had been perfectly unobstructed, but it had not ventured within close range of the enemy's defences, preferring to march parallel with the works, in the expectation of finding the looked-for flank. In this Maj.-Gen. WEITZEL got beyond the Charles City road, and struck the Williamsburgh road still farther to the right, about three miles from its junction with the Charles City, and not far from the old Seven Pines battle-field, and seven miles distant from Richmond. Here was a wide open space, and disconnected redoubts on either side of the highway. The rain, which had been increasing in severity, had materially retarded Gen. WEITZEL'S movement, and it was nearly 4 o'clock when his column reached this point on the Williamsburgh road.

The place seemed favorable for a demonstration, and a reconnoissance pushed firmly, led to the belief that the works were only feebly manned, as the enemy only replied from a single gun in the redoubt to the right of the road. The possession of these works, it was supposed, might have a commanding bearing on the tenability on the enemy's works further on the left, and Gen. WEITZEL deemed it advisable to essay their capture. He, therefore, formed a line of battle, and sent in to the assault CULLOM'S brigade, of MARSTON'S division, and FAIRCHILD'S brigade, of HEXAMAN'S division. The troops advanced gallantly under cover of a fire from one of our batteries posted in the road, and went on with a cheer to within a few hundred yards of the works on the right. Suddenly the other work of the enemy opened a deadly cross-fire of grape and shrapnel, and our troops were in a trap from which there was little chance of escaping. This was unfortunate, and here the principal loss occurred. As many as possible got back, but the majority of both brigades were made prisoners.

Meanwhile, Col. HOLMAN'S division of negro troops had gone on to the York River Railroad, about four miles further, and found the enemy comparatively weak in this direction. A charge was made upon a small redoubt mounting two guns, which was gallantly carried.

It was now dusk, and before news of this advantage could be communicated to Gen. WEITZEL, he had issued the order to withdraw, and Col. HOLMAN fell back again to the Williamsburgh road. In any case, however, the position captured by the negroes would have been untenable, in view of the failure in the unlucky assault on the left.

The troops held their advanced positions all Thursday night, and this morning, by direction of Gen. GRANT, they returned to their old positions inside the fortifications.

Among the casualties were Col. KIDDOO, commanding the Twenty-second United States Colored troops, mortally wounded; Capt. E. D. GAGE, One Hundred and Forty-eighth New-York, killed. He had just rejoined his regiment, after recovering from a terrible wound received at Cold Harbor. Dr. STRAWBRIDGE, Medical Director of the Eighteenth Corps, is missing, and is supposed to be a prisoner. Dr. POSTENS, Assistant Surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighteenth New-York, missing; Capt. GOSS, commanding Sharpshooters, Thirteenth New-Hampshire, wounded and captured; Capt. MICKS, commanding Third New-York, dangerously wounded in the lungs.

I send a complete list of the wounded in the hospitals.

H. J. W.

List of Wounded Admitted to Field Hospital of the Eighteenth Army Corps, at Seven Pines, Va., Oct. 27.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Robert V Russell, B, 5th Md—leg.
Henry Goole, F, 19th Wis—head.
Wm Coningham, A, 5th Md—back.
George Head, K, 89th N Y—arm.
John Roher, K, 89th New-York—head.
L Hewich, K, 89th New-York—ankle.
E Felkey, A, 96th New-York—head.
Charles Parsons, F, 5th Maryland—foot.
J Messner, I, 5th Md—arm
Lieut Wm Dodge, B, 9th Vermont—leg.
H R Haward, Jr, I, 19th Wis—head.
1st Sergt H R Haward Sr I, 19th Wisconsin—arm and leg.
Corp Wm P Rush, D, 5th Maryland—back.
G Freeman, E, 118th N Y—elbow.
Wm J Powers, B, 92d N Y—shoulder.
E J Scott, G, 92d N Y—hand.
Wm Brardon, E, 5th Md—leg.
Lieut L F Larker, K, 10th N H—arm broken.
Jas Moneghan, G, 8th Me—shoulder.
John W Jencks, E, 19th Wis—side.
D D Brooks, D, 1st U S Colored Infantry—side.
B Janey, K, 1st U S Colored Infantry—hand.
Henry Thomas, K, 1st U S Colored Infantry—leg.
Frank Cole, B, 5th U S Colored Infantry—abdomen.
E Belden, E, 118th N Y—finger.
Henry Myers, G, 89th N Y—leg.
Col U H Haleman, 1st U S Colored Infantry—thigh.
H S Whitney, G, 89th N Y—leg.
J Latona, H, 89th N Y—back.
Lieut F Pine, F, 1st U S Colored Infantry—leg.
E Spencer, H, 22d U S Col'd Infantry—arm.
John Sherman, E, 1st U S Colored Infantry—arm.
W S Bullock, G, 98th N Y—knee.
Chas E Carr, H, 8th Maine—head.
Corp Geo E Row, D, 89th N Y—head.
L Benley, D, 118th N Y—arm.
E Gregor, D, 118th N Y—leg.
Corp Gen W Beneset, K, 5th Md—thigh.
Chas Galacha, E, 96th N Y—foot.
D B Langley, D, 10th N H—shoulder.
A J Robinson, I, 10th N H—shoulder.
Geo Rosine, I, 5th Md—heel
H N Hercing, F, 19th Wis—both arms.
Sergt Chas Endsworth, C, 9th Vt—face.
Elias H Marsh, I, 13th N H—head and arm.
John Martin, H, 87th N Y—leg.
Sergt R Barker, G, 148th N Y—breast.
Lewis E Cherry, G, 19th Wis—heel.
H Brown, E, 148th N Y—arm.
S O Race, C, 148th N Y—arm.
John Miller, K, 89th N Y—leg.
Capt Caster, Adjutant-General 3d division, 18th Army Corps—leg.
Corp A Bolhwin, H, 17th Wisconsin—hip.
M H Taylor, K, 148th New-York—abdomen.
1st Sergt Chas Housewell, G, 148th New-York—knee.
Henry Fizzie, F, 87th New-York—groin.
Lieut W H Rider, K, 5th U S Colored Infantry—thigh
H F Keye, H, 8th Maine—face and arm.
S W Weeks, G, 118th N Y—back.
R Dayan, I, 118th N Y—heel.
J W Graves, K, 96th N Y—heel.
G R Ransom, A, 89th N Y—back.
Henry Foot, B, 1st U S C I—ankle
Wm Allen, H, 1st U S C I—thigh.
A Parker, B, 118th N Y—hand.
M. Heffson, C, 148th N Y—thigh.
James Anslay, F, 148th N Y—ankle.
Corp M Finnegan, C, 118th New-York—thigh.
E Hanham, D, 89th New-York—arm.
Geo R Graham, E, 5th Maryland—thigh and side.
John Gowan, H, 5th Maryland—thigh and side.
Sergt Jno Creigehnheim, K, 5th Md—thigh and side.
Sergt E H Dwinnell, B, 19th Wisconsin—hand
Theo Weitzel, I, 5th Md—hip
H Ingraham, K, 89th N Y—ankle.
W Corbet, G, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery—leg and back.
Lt-Col S Moffitt, 96th N Y—leg and back.
Chas Scott, C, 89th N Y—hand and side.
Henry Mouphs, F, U S C I, clerk.
Wm Watson, B, U S C I—leg.
John Benedict, F, 148th N Y—leg.
L Parsons, G, 148th N Y—head.
J Doonley, F, 148th N Y—shoulder.
Geo H Parsons, F, 148th N Y—shoulder.
John Henson, D, 1st U S Colored Infantry—side.
Wm Henry, G, 148th N Y Infantry—knee.
Wm Bacon, H, 89th N Y—hip.
Thos Lankefort, K, 1st N Y Colored Infantry—knee.
Dennis Brown, A, 1st U S Col'd Infantry—shoulder.
Wm Hancock, G, 2d Penn Art—head and leg.
Corp D Prince, G, 10th N H—head
1st Sergt Henry Tracy, D, 89th N Y—foot.
John Dorskird, H, 48th N Y—legs.
Sergt E P Adams, H, 19th Wis—shoulder.
John Quashenbush, H, 89th N Y—arm.
Wm Steward, H, 89th N Y—leg.
Dennis Qrordoan, D, 19th Wisconsin—shoulder.
C Manor, 98th New-York—shoulder.
James Corri, H, 1st Penn Art—leg.
Richd Thornd, H, 16th Wis—hand.
Lieut S S Thompson, B, 8th Md—shoulder.
Henry Lewis, I, 5th Md—back.
Lieut J H Harrington, I, 96th N Y—side.
Chas E Smith, K, 148th N Y—knee.
A Kovert, K, 89th N Y—thigh.
T Rallson, E, 87th N Y—arm.
Henry Southard, E, 118th N Y—arm.
Ervin Perrin, C, 1st N Y Mrd Rifles—arm.
H E Buckinsger, I, 2d N H—arm.
Serg N Wilson, K, 148th N Y—thigh.
J Lewis, E, 89th N Y—arm.
Wm B Stones, H, 16th N H—leg.
Jas Preston, E, 87th N Y—wrist and abdomen.
P O Brinie, B, 148th N Y—back.
E Bressell, K, 9th Vt—arm.
Joel Grout, K, 9th Vt—foot
C D Morrison, D, 5th Maryland—ankle.
J S Moore, D, 89th N Y—hip
David Cheaix, D, 85th New-York—arm.
John Brower, F, 89th New-York—arm and side.
Jno W Wilcox, B, 96th New-York—arm.
E Welch, K, 89th N Y—back
T Burgess, D, 6th Md—knee
J Morrison, E, 118th N Y—leg
Henry Raine, B, 1st U S C I—hand.
M Johnson, C, 1st U S C I—hand.
Corp Chas Green, H, 1st U S C I—leg.
Wm. Braman, C, 1st U S C I—leg.
J Sporter, F, 19th Wis—arm
D H Roberts, E, 118th N Y—head.
E Harrison, H, 22d U S C I—leg.
Jas Peters, H, 1st U S C I—leg.
M Cortley.
M Carthy, H, 22d U S C I—back.
Wm Lippy, H, 22d U S C I—back.
G Hangerford, B, 22d U S C I—shoulder.
Wm Dowall, H, 22d U S C I—leg.
WM Banks, E, 22d U S C I shoulder.
R Price, E, 22d U S C I—hand.
Wm. Jones, B, 22d U S C I—foot.
Geo Cane, E, 1st U S C I—knee.
Linis Lincoln, H, 1st U S C I—shoulder.
J H Hill, H, 1st Penn Art—arm.
Geo Taylor, G, 5th Md—kld.
Sergt A Bramer, H, 8th Me—arm.
H Jackson, I, 1st U S Col'd—hand.
Noah Day, I, 1st U S Col'd—foot.
Wm C Earney, F, 5th Md—foot.
Chas Blackley, G, 89th N Y—foot.

List of Casualties of Tenth Army Corps, Received at Flying Hospital During the action of Oct. 27.

Sergt H O Shelky K, 76th Pa—arm and neck.
Lt D Beebe 3d N Y Infantry—thigh.
P Musher K, 16th N Y Artillery—abdomen.
Corp Chas Thomas D, 29th Ct Colored—shoulder.
Wm Connelly, H, 142d N Y—arm.
Geo H Whitford, D, 112th N Y—hand.
Geo Wesley, B, 112th N Y—head.
Lieut G W Edmonds, H, 112th N Y—killed.
Wm Dixon, C, 29th Conn Col—arm.
Jas Robinson, F, 29th Conn Col—head.
Sergt Josiah Starr, D, 29th Conn Col—cheek.
Corp H S Brown, D, 29th Conn Col—elbow.
Wm Glasgow, G, 29th Conn Col—both thighs
Henry Turner, I, 62d Ohio—arm.
Jas Wilson, G, 3d N H—thigh.
Wm Street, B, 29th Conn., Colored—neck.
A Phirtington, F, 29th Conn colored—arm.
Sam'l Duncan, F, 67th Ohio—thigh.
Wm Spring, C, 67th Ohio—shoulder.
F Remnur, G, 160th N Y—side.
Wm Gornett, B, 29th Conn., colored—thigh.
J Pinion, I, 29th Conn., colored—thigh.
Wm Garrison, D, 29th Conn Colored—foot.
Corp A B Jackson, I, 29th Conn Colored—leg.
A De Shall, I, 9th U S C I—hand.
S M Himmel, B, 7th S C, rebel—arm.
Chas Hazzard, B, 29th Conn Colored—hand.
E Menie, H, 10th Conn—shoulder.
Wm Merch, B, 100th N Y—shoulder.
Corp D C Rice, I, 3d N H—thigh.
Corp Allen Banks, G, 29th Conn—leg.
Jessie Cole, F, 29th Conn—arm.
John Reed, H, 115th N Y—breast.
C H Dormon, B 29th Connecticut Col—shoulder.
Jos Fox, B, 29th Conn Col—mouth.
M Stephenson, F, 29th Conn Colored—neck.
D Boyle, H, 10th Conn—hip.
Jas Davis, B, 3d N H—thigh.
S Richmond, G, 67th Ohio—cheek.
Quincy Miller, C, 67th Ohio—head.
Robert Burns, G, 7th Connecticut—face.
D Washington, A, 29th Connecticut Colored—knee.
Wm Burrows, B, 29th Connecticut Colored—thigh.
Sergt Jas Smith, 29th Connecticut Col—shoulder.
J A Grigg, E, 62d Ohio—leg.
Sergt J C Baker, K, 67th O—side.
Chas Beach, K, 10th Conn—hip.
A Fiddler, A, 100th N Y—thigh.
John Grim, B, 203d Pa—groin.
Corp Hawkhart, G, 47th Ct—foot.
M Randals, A, 115th N Y—body.
S Martin, K, 9th Maine—back.
Adjt A C Reinche, K, 76th Pa—thigh.
John Griffin, B, 9th Maine—leg.
Morris Shill, K, 76th Pa—shoulder.
J H Landon, F, 142d N Y—arm.
Geo Hill, E, 142d N Y—leg.
J Stratton, A, 142d N Y—face.
A Herminger, B, 112th N Y—thigh.
Wm H Harris, G, 9th Me—side.
J Reach, H, 112th N Y—side.
J Duffy, I, 112th N Y—hand.
Corp Wm King, C, 112th N Y—head.
John Goff, D, 142d N Y—arm.
Chas O Donnell, B, 142d—head.
E Wrickham, A, 117th N Y—head.
D Van Vorst, F, 142d N Y—elbow.
Corp A Johnson, F, 142d N Y—leg.
Sergt J Pratt, F, 142d N Y—shoulder and chest.
Sergt R Sharr, E, 142d N Y—shoulder.
Corp G M D Wilson, G, 112th N Y—foot and leg.
J W Barlow, A, 9th Me—abdomen.
Jas Golding, F, 142d N Y—side.
Corp S L Stuqrwant, C, 142d N Y—foot.
John Spionior, A, 142d N Y—head.
Valentine Harrocker, H, 117th N Y—bowels.
Palmer Finley, C, 142d N Y—side.
James Hayes, C, 142d N Y—shoulder.
H P W C Hill, H, 142d N Y—neck.
M Parker, A, 142d N Y—thigh.
J Stafford, B, 112th N Y—leg.
Sergt J Thompson, B, 142d N Y—leg.
B Newman, E, 142d N Y—arm.
Hiram Martin, B, 9th Me—leg.
Corp M H Hid, 142d N Y—hip.
S Griffin, E, 142d N Y—hip.
M Chester, A, 142d N Y—face.
H Thirton H D, 29th Ct—eg.
A Harris, F, 7th U S Colored Infant y—shoulder.
Corp C Parker, E, 29th Ct—leg
J G Reetar, F, 142d N Y—ankle.
F E Andrews, C, 142d N Y—thigh.
H M Veak, E, 142d N Y—ankle.
H M Park, A, 142d N Y—both thighs.
Ed Smith, A, 9th Me—side.
D Everitt, B, 142d N Y—leg.
W E L Morrison, I, 29th Conn—knee.
Jas Garry, D, 97th Penn—arm.
F Garhardt, rebel—arm.
J Stoney, A, 142d N Y—left foot.
M Vanderwegen, B, 142d N Y—hip and breast.
B Budget, G, 203d Penn—back and hip.
Sergt De Forrest, H, 142d N Y—breast.
S Phelps, H, 142d N Y—head.
A Preble, H, 9th Me—leg.
S M Ketcham, K, 142d N Y—back
J R Barton, B, 13th Indiana—arm.
Chas Sarabee, A, 143d N Y—ankle.
T Sengsderff, C, 13th Ind—side.
E B Fryer, B, 203d Penn—ankle.
Jas Mair, A, 100th N Y—leg.
Corp A Dunham, A, 112th N Y—neck.
J Dolan, E, 3d N H—leg.
Jas Rause, I, 112th N Y—shoulder.
Chas Brown, F, 3d N H—arm.
Corp C Samson, B, 117th N Y—head.
G G Beard, G, 9th Me—arm.
Corp Wm H Eaton, D, 115th N Y—arm.
J W Walker, K, 9th Maine—arm.
J McCarthy, B, 24th Mass—shoulder.
H Lyone, E, 67th Ohio—thigh.
Henry Everett, D, 67th Ohio—thigh.
D Snyder, F, 67th Ohio—shoulder.
John Randall, F, 29th Conn—ankle.
Jas Chase, C, 9th U S Col'd Infantry—hip.
Lieut H I Davis, A D C, 2d Brig, 1st Div, 7th N Y—side
J H Haynes, K, 76th Penn—leg.
Sergt A C Brewster, I, 29th Conn—foot.
H Watson, E, 29th Conn—arm
E Peters, E, 29th Conn—knee.
Wm Miller, E, 29th Conn—leg.
Lieut T Cisariff, 97th Penn—thigh.
Wm H Flint, B, 115th N Y—foot.
Wm Mahoney, A, 115th N Y—shoulder.
W Barry, F, 142d N Y—arm
N H Beamer, G, 62d O—side.
D A Robert, C, 7th Conn—arm.
J Colar, A, 67th O—left arm.
Jas McCarthy, G, 117th N Y—shoulder and side.
Chas Bacon, K, 76th Me—leg and arm.
Sergt John A Porter, B, 76th Penn—thigh.
Sergt Jas Stewart, B, 9th Me—back.
Mus'n S Shaw, B, 117th N Y—arm.
Geo Percival, B, 117th N Y—foot.
T J Pease, B, 117th N Y—leg.
James Lindsey, C, 9th U S Colored Infantry—arm.
Sergt Wm St Clair, K, 29th Conn—hand.
J H Thomas, C, 9th US Col'd Infantry—hand.
J R White, C, 9th U S Col'd Infantry—shoulder.
J W Rynax, D, 115th N Y—arm.
J W Hyde, B, 29th Conn—hand.
J Orabon, B, 100th N Y—side.
Sergt W Jennings, C, 115th N Y—hand.
J Ordway, A, 112th N Y—shoulder.
A H Osborn, F, 115th N Y—leg.
J B Holmes, E, 143d N Y—arm.
Thos Kiollhan, A, 3d N Y—shoulder.
Corp A S Wheeler, F, 29th Conn—hand.
Robt Cole, B, 29th Conn—thigh.

From Grant's Army—Rebels Boast a Victory.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Several steamers arrived here to-day from City Point, bringing several hundred soldiers wounded in the military operations of the 27th inst.

The Richmond papers of Friday make great boasts of the victory gained over our troops on Thursday

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Activity of the Rebels in West Tennessee—The Rebel Gov. Harris in Consultation with Forrest—Meeting of the Rebel Legislature of Arkansas.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, of the 27th says it is reported that the rebel leaders of West Tennessee are exceedingly active. They have established railroad and telegraph communication between Corinth and Jackson, and are conscripting every person able to bear arms, including old men, and sending agents to every part of West Tennessee, outside our lines, for sheep, stock of all kinds, goods, money and everything that can be of service to them.

The rebel Gov. HARRIS has been in consultation with FORREST and other rebel leaders, and unless the Federal authorities prevent it, a session of the rebel Legislature will be held at some point in West Tennessee, so that it may go abroad that they have permanently secured that portion of the State,

The Little Rock *Democrat*, of the 17th, says:

The rebel Legislature of Arkansas met on Sept. 22, with thirteen members present in the Senate, and forty in the House. J. T. LOWAY was chosen Speaker of the House. GOV. FLANNIGAN'S message recommends the passage of a law allowing soldiers to vote. He says the election must be full and fair. None should be held where but a small part of the people can vote. He doubts whether a free election can be held in that portion of the State occupied by the Federals.

A. P. GARLAND has been elected to the rebel Congress over ALBERT PIKE, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. MITCHELL. The Little Rock *Democrat* regards the election of GARLAND, formerly a Unionist and never a very strong rebel, over PIKE, a man of decided secession proclivities, as an evidence of a lingering fondness for the old Union.

Five hundred bales of cotton have passed Cairo for Cincinnati during the week.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Defeat of Price—Movements of Gen. Fiske—Little Rock Threatened.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Oct. 30.

PRICE left three hundred killed and twevve hundred wounded on the field, in the late battle. His army was composed of three divisions, of nine brigades. There were thirty-six regiments, averaging four hundred men to each, besides a large irregular force. He was in Jasper County on Friday, hard pressed by our forces. He had but two pieces of artillery, and one of them was disabled. The country is full of his stragglers.

Gen. FISKE, after a full conference with Gen. ROSECRANS, at Warrenbury, has taken his command into North Missouri, and will immediately reoccupy and and regulate his old district. The rebels, hereafter, will be most stringently treated. Our wounded who fell into their hands, were invariably left naked, with their wounds undressed.

Little Rock advices of tee 20th say that on the 10th, fifteen or twenty thousand rebels were crossing the Saline River northward, just below Beston, twenty-five miles south of Little Rock. The next morning reconnoitering parties were sent out, when part of them were seen moving south, and part of them going west. There is some appearance of an attack on Little Rock, but whether the rebel movement is designed to coöperate in any way with PRICE, or fall upon STEELE, should he weaken his force by sending troops to intercept PRICE, and endeavor to take the lower line of the Arkansas River, is not known. It is believed, however, that STEELE is strong enough to hold the entire line of the Arkansas River, and assume the offensive.

A number of rebel soldiers were shot here yesterday in retaliation for the murder of Major WILSON'S men. A rebel Major will be shot for Major WILSON as soon as one reaches here from the grisoners recently captured by PLEASONTON.

ANTICIPATED RAID ON BUFFALO.

The Rebels in Canada Reported to be Preparing for a Raid on Buffalo—The City Military under Arms—The Harbor Patrolled by Armed Vessels.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Oct. 30.

An official message was received by the Provost-Marshal of this city, from Canada this afternoon, stating that the rebels in Canada are to make an immediate raid on Buffalo. The military are now under arms, and the city will be patrolled to-night. It is also stated that two tugs will be armed and patrol the harbor.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 28.

Col. WILLIAM HOLDER, Chief Quartermaster at Newbern, N. C., recently and erroneously reported dead, has arrived here in good health.

The United States frigate *Sabine* took the place of the *Young Rover* this morning as guard-ship in Hampton Roads.

The United States hospital steamer *Ben De Ford* arrived from up the James River this afternoon with patients from the various army hospitals.

From the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 28.

A fleet of twenty-four whalers is now in port from the Arctic Ocean.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Golden City* arrived last night from Panama, with the mails and passengers from New-York the 3d inst.

The shipment of treasure to China during the last two days amounts to nearly $600,000 in gold.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

HOOD'S GREAT RAID A FAILURE.

His Unsuccessful Attack upon Resaca.

Details of the Surrender at Dalton.

The Damage Done Nearly all Repaired.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Oct. 23, 1864.

HOOD'S MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA.

The quotation

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,
Went up the hill, and so came down again,"

may be appropriately used in commenting upon the last desperate struggle and unmilitary attempt of Hood to regain possession of the territory in Central Georgia, so gallantly wrested from the Confederacy during the past Summer, by the patriots in blue.

Before giving you the details of Hood's ridiculous attempt at "flanking the Yankees out of Atlanta," let me relate an anecdote of the reckless Kentuckian, as cleverly told by Col. PORTER, Chief Commissary in the Department of the Cumberland. There are some ten or more officers here who were with HOOD in Texas when the Second United States Cavalry performed in that country. They all agree that HOOD'S style is to "win or lose." His leading characteristic, as has been shown in his battles around Atlanta, and in his late foolhardy expedition, is to "make or break." At the time the Second Cavalry was in Texas, HOOD was Captain of Company B, and Col. PORTER was First Lieutenant of the same company. HOOD was "broke," and wanted to raise a certain amount of capital for some investment. He went to Col. PORTER, and told him that he wanted to know all the funds he could conveniently loan. PORTER gave him six hundred dollars. HOOD went to a faro bank, and placed the whole amount upon a single card, which won. At another time, he went into a gaming establishment, and placed a thousand dollars upon a single card, and won. He then took the two thousand dollars, and gave it to ALBERT SYDNEY JOHNSTON for a horse, which the latter had promised him for that amount. This is the man who now has charge of the rebel Army of Tennessee, consisting in all of nearly forty thousand men. His whole character is one of utter recklessness; and he plays his men in Georgia with the same air of carelessness and disregard as in times gone by he played his money in Texas.

Immediately after the defeat of FRENCH'S division, near the Allatoona Pass, that body of men moved to coöperate with the main body of HOOD'S army, which were to be at that time across the Coosa River. This being accomplished, the whole rebel army, an excess of thirty thousand strong, not including the remnants of WHEELER'S cavalry, made a break for Resaca, at which point HOOD struck with two corps on the 14th inst., with one corps in reserve, at a considerable distance on the Kingston road.

In a quiet way, HOOD managed to completely surround Resaca, after which, over his own signature, he demanded its unconditional and immediate surrender. Col. WATKINS, one of the bravest and one of the most efficient officers in the army, was in command, and, without consultation, informed the rebel General that he preferred to fight rather than to be the author of an act which he considered would reflect upon him discreditably.

HOOD'S answer was, that, if he persisted in such a course, he must, if defeated, partake of dire consequences. WATKINS persisted, and for a while the artillery upon both sides thundred away, without, however, causing much loss upon either—at least, not upon our side.

During the cannonading, the rebel army was shifted about several times, and manœuvred as if preparing for an assault. Our garrison, however, upon none of these occasions exhibited symptoms of (white) flagging, but at intervals threw a shell into the enemy's line.

All the smooth-bore guns were double shotted with canister, and other ammunition was economically used. Col. WATKINS felt that HOOD had a certain time to stay, at the expiration of which he would move hastily away. This proved to be correct; for, after a good deal of bullying and little fighting, the entire force of the enemy moved off in column toward Dalton.

In the meantime Rome was captured by Gen. RODDY, who, it will be recollected, left FORREST'S command, with the latter's entire artillery, just after the capture of Athens and the destruction of Elk River bridge and Sulphur Creek trestle, upon the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, a few weeks ago. I could not learn the full particulars of the capture of Rome, but am inclined to believe there was nothing disgraceful about it, as the Federal garrison was quite small. RODDY had about two thousand five hundred men and two full batteries of artillery. We had very little to lose at Rome, and the rebel occupation was but temporary, as subsequent events have proved. Rome is a strong point, and with a brave commander, with a plenty of ammunition and a sufficiency of guns, could be made to hold out against sight times its own strength. In the hospitals at Rome were several hundred sick and wounded soldiers of the Twenty-third, Seventeenth and Fourteenth Corps, none of whom were molested, neither were they paroled. There were several companies of a negro regiment in the garrison at Rome, and as RODDY belongs to FORREST'S independent command, the colored troops were undoubtedly sent South.

After the rebels withdrew from Resaca, the brave garrison prepared to bury their dead and relieve their wounded; but, after considerable labor, it was ascertained that no one was killed outright, and that very few were wounded.

A few weeks ago the gallant Col. WATKINS, who is the hero of many a cavalry fight, formed an alliance for life with the accomplished daughter of Gen. ROUSSEAU. This lady and Mrs. ROUSSEAU were on a visit to Col. WATKINS, and were at Resaca during the fight. As soon as the ladies were made aware of the fact of the rebel investment, they repaired to one of the strong forts, where they safely weathered the insipid storm. These ladies have arrived here, having learned enough of the art of war, it is fair to presume.

The almost total destruction of the railroad from Resaca to Dalton was made during the enemy's march to the latter point. Dalton was under the command of Col. JOHNSTON, of the Forty-fourth United States colored troops, who, after seeing the advance of WHEELER'S cavalry, withdrew his entire command into his fortifications upon the left of the town, and made due preparations for extending a warm reception.

His men were hardly in line, and his guns in position, before an avalanche of rebel troops hovered upon all sides. Almost simultaneously a squad of officers in gay uniform came up to the Colonel, and tendered him a written demand for an immediate and unconditional surrender. This JOHNSTON de-

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

Bright Prospects for the Union Party—The Prairie State All Alive with Excitement and Enthusiasm—Great Union Gathering at Bloomington—A Procession Five Miles in Length.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1864.

At the present time the all absorbing theme of discussion and thought is the election struggle which is so near its end. Every State and every territory is fully awake to the issues, and political lines are closely drawn, even where no electoral ticket is to be voted upon. In no State is there a more intense interest felt than in Illinois. Claimed by both parties, the result in Illinois is one which excites the attention of the people of all sections of our land.

The prospects of the Unionists in this State are certainly very bright. McCLELLAN has a tremendous load to carry here. Besides his own war-record, which is very heavy, he carries the traitor PENDLETON, a man who is well known to be one of the worst Copperheads in the land, and the burden of the secret treasonable organization which has just been fairly unearthed in Indiana. The secret society called "Sons of Liberty," is so fairly attached to McCLELLAN'S neck and shoulders that he can not shake it off. Even the Chicago *Times* does not make the attempt, and merely declares that the "Sons of Liberty" do not control the Democratic party, and asserts that the party dictates to the Sons; but nine-tenths of our people believe just the contrary. They believe that the "Sons of Liberty," the "Order of American Knights," "Knights of the Golden Circle," (or whatever the name of the Order may be,) control all the actions of the Democratic party, and the people generally are of the opinion that this party can no longer be trusted. The discovery of these traitorous organizations, known to be formed for the purpose of disrupting the Government, has had a wonderful effect in making the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN a certainty.

Illinois has now nine Copperhead Congressmen. We mean to gain four, and perhaps five or six at the coming election. This district is the Eighth, now represented by JOHN F. STUART, a man who has made little noise in Congress, having spoken just ten times, and averaging just a minute each time. But he always voted with LONG and PENDLETON and FERNANDO WOOD. In 1862 he was elected by a majority of 1,300, and we feel sure that we can easily overcome that, if our people will only do as well as the Indianians have done. Hon. S. M. CUTLAND, of Springfield, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives in the session of 1860-'61, is our candidate, and he is making a most excellent canvass. When he takes his seat in Congress he will occupy a leading position.

The prairies are fairly alive with political excitement now. Gov. YATES spoke in this town on the 24th to the largest audience ever assembled in this county. Even the great DOUGLAS never drew such a crowd. The procession was over five miles long, and the number of people was over 12,000. When you consider that many of the persons came a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles in wagons you will see that their interest must be very great in the issues of this campaign. The Governor's speech was a very able one, the best he ever delivered. Large meetings are held all over the State, and from the size of those called by the Unionists, we feel that we are certain of success.

VALLANDIGHAM, the "Great Banished," spoke at Peoria on the 24th. I understand that his audience was very large, as might have been expected in such a strong Copperhead county. Many persons went from this vicinity to hear him, the distance being but about fifty miles, and as near as I can judge, the effect of his visit must have been good for our side. The person chosen for Chief Marshal refused to act, as he was disgusted with VALLANDIGHAM'S position. Not a vote can be made at this late day by that eminent Apostle of Peace, and many men will be driven by him to join our ranks. If he will speak in our county, we shall expect to make at least fifty votes. The great struggle will be over soon, and as I firmly believe the result will be all that any patriot can desire.

Crops in this part of the State are nearly secured, with the exception of corn. All the different crops have been enormous, and in consequence business of al. kinds is exceedingly brisk. Corn sells from the field at 50 cents per bushel. As soon as it is dry enough for shipping, the price will possibly advance. In my next I hope to give some account of corn-growing and stock-raising in Central Illinois.

YANKEE.

Open Letter to Major-General George B. McClellan.

CITY POINT, Va., October, 1864.

SIR:—In your letter dated Orange, N. J., September 8, 1864, you declare that you accept the nomination of the Chicago Convention, as candidate at the next election for President of the United States. The circumstances under which that election is to take place are extraordinary. The once united people are divided in two large opposing sections—on one side those who have remained faithful to the Union, the loyal North; on the other, those who have revolted against it, the rebellious States of the South. Whatever difference of opinion may exist throughout the territory of both sections, there is no citizen who does not properly belong to one side or the other.

It is that section which remained faithful to the Union which you aspire to represent as President, and the actual situation of public affairs of that section is briefly as follows:

When, after the election of Mr. LINCOLN, in 1860, forcible separation from the Union was threatened by Southern leaders, the North, a spirit of conciliation and compromise prevailing in their councils and in the hearts of the people, exhausted all the resources of statesmanship to avoid it. But the South, inflexibly and avowedly bent on forcible secession, rose in rebellion, took up arms against the United States, and commenced hostilities, thus violating the Constitution and committing the crime of high treason. Under these circumstances, the conviction was forced upon the loyal North, that the honor and interests of the country, and the commanding position of the Union among the nations of the earth, required that the supremacy of law be reëstablished; that appeal to reason or further indulgence toward armed treason, would be foolish and humiliating; that war was the only means of salvation left to the nation; that the rebels were to be compelled at all hazards to lay down their arms; and that, if rebellion could not be subdued without destroying its great auxiliary, slavery, there was no reason why slavery should not be destroyed.

Such has been, and is still their programme and their policy. A gigantic war has been instituted; enormous and extraordinary have been the efforts and sacrifices of the patriotic people; many bloody battles have been fought, and many victories on land and sea, the dear-fought prize of so many slain and wounded brothers, have given testimony to the devotion and valor of the citizen soldiers of the Republic; but still, although almost broken in power and exhausted in resources, the rebellion stands defiant, deaf to all appeals of reason, and laughing at the idea of reconciliation and reconstruction.

Your letter of acceptance, Sir, contains the views entertained by you and the policy to be inaugurated in case of your election. It would seem that, as the candidate of the loyal people, it was necessary for you to give evidence of your entire devotion to their interests, for without that devotion it would be utterly impossible for them to elect you. There ought to have been in your letter *an open and formal declaration in favor of the Northern cause and the loyal people.* You have not made such a declaration, nor have you expressed any sympathy with the people. When remembering your gallant comrades of the army and navy, you have not thought of those who sent them forth, and feed, cloth and pay them, who have made such sublime efforts and so many sacrifices. I mean the loyal people, who certainly cherish them far more than you do yourself, for they comprise their fathers, brothers, mothers, sisters, wives, children, friends and relatives. You do not rejoice with them over their brilliant victories, nor do you sympathize with them for their losses; you have for them no wish nor hope for speedy triumph, no encouragement to persistent vigor, no promise of coöperation.

Your silence in condemnation of the rebellion is still more significant. Notwithstanding your strong protestations of love and reverence for the Union and Constitution, no word of indignation or disapprobation ever escapes you at the attempted overthrow of the Union, the gross insult of the national flag, and the monstrous violation of the Constitution; in all this you find no fault nor wrong; you avoid expressly to designate *our present adversaries, those who remain in arms against the Union,* as rebels and traitors. The idea that they ought to lay down their arms never occurred to you, and, in accordance with your leniency toward the public enemy, you have no intentions whatever to continue the war, the only honorable means left to the nation to save the Union. Being yourself a soldier, and having been Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the North against this very same rebellion, it would certainly have given you pleasure, and it would have increased your chances for the Presidency considerably, to declare openly for a prosecution of the war, if such had been your intention. Even if your efforts to effect a settlement of the difficulties should fail, you do not say that you would resort to war for preserving the Union.

Instead of war you advocate a policy of conciliation and compromise. If both the North and the South were willing and ready to make concessions to each other, so as to come to an understanding satisfactory to both, this mode would undoubtedly be preferable to any other. But you are not ignorant of the fact that neither the North nor the South have the least intention to compromise; but that, to the contrary, both are positively and absolutely opposed to it: the North because their willingness to compromise would be an acknowleagement of the rebellion, and because, having refused to yield to farmed treason before commencing the war, they cannot now be expected to yield, after so many sacrifices, having achieved so many glorious victories, and in view of the most encouraging prospects for a speedy annihilat on of the rebellion. The South, on the other hand, have commenced the war and are still continuing it, because they never entertained, nor do they now entertain, the least idea of conciliation and compromise.

If, notwithstanding all this, war not being resorted to, either of the contending parties was to be prevailed upon to yield, there could have been no choice for you on which side to direct your efforts; as the representative of the Northern cause, you would be bound to exhaust your statesmanship to determine the States in rebellion to abandon their pretensions, to lay down their arms and return to the Union.

But what you propose to do, in case of your election, is quite different from this; you propose to the loyal North to surrender basely and shamefully to their iniquitous and nearly exhausted enemies, in the following manner:

A spirit of conciliation and compromise to prevail in the councils and in the hearts of the people of the North. War being out of the question, a cessation of hostilities to be the necessary consequence. The probability of a readiness of the rebels for peace to be the chance and the signal for the loyal North to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to secure peace. Slavery to be maintained. Any State in rebellion to be admitted to the Union at the option of such State, with full guarantees of all constitutional rights. In fact, all the conditions of the rebels to be accepted, provided they consent to the Union. To accomplish all this the North to make a frank, earnest and persistent effort.

No spirit of conciliation and compromise, no duty, concession or sacrifice whatever do you impose upon the rebels, except that they would have to consent to the Union. You would not even require them to announce their readiness for peace, in case they should get ready.

These, General, are to the best of my understanding, your views in regard to the restoration of peace and the preservation of the Union, they are, as you declare yourself, the same as those of the Chicago Convention, expressed more openly and undisguised in their platform, which leaves in my mind no doubt that my interpretation of your letter is correct. Nothing will, however, be more easy than for you to vindicate yourself, if I am mistaken.

No personal feeling, nor private interest has induced me to address you publicly; there has never existed between you and myself any other relation than your present candidacy, and my rights and duties as a citizen of the United States, and as such I sign myself

Yours, with due respect E. T. UVIL.

OUR MINING DISTRICTS.

The Reese River Silver Mines.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AUSTIN, Nevada, Saturday, Sept. 24.

The Reese River mining district is situated in the Toryaba range of mountains in Lander County, Nevada Territory, east of the great deserts of the Carson and Humboldt, and about 160 miles east of Virginia City, the great central point of the celebrated Washoe country. The existence of silver-bearing quartz in this region was first discovered about twenty months ago, and since that time the country has been settled, mines discovered, developed, mills erected, different mining districts formed, both north and south of this particular district, until we have attained a population of not less than ten thousand, while the representative city of this vast mining region, the city of Austin, contains a population of over three thousand, and all the requirements of a prosperous city. We are on the immediate route of the Overland Stage, and have daily communication each way, being about sixty hours from San Francisco by coach, and about seventeen (17) days from New-York. We are also in immediate communication with San Francisco, New-York, and all other points by telegraph; and at breakfast we are able to read in our Daily newspapers accounts of the army, and other movements of the day previous, with equal facility with you of the great metropolis. By daily mail and expresses we are enabled to be in regular receipt of correspondence, and in fact enjoy many facilities that far less remote regions are deprived of. Our mines are numerous, and as far as our limited capital will permit, are fast being developed. The ore as worked in the mills here, of which we boast of nine fifteen or twenty, yields from $200 to $1,000 per ton, and in some instances even a higher figure. Many who are not able to avail themselves of the facility of having their ore worked by the mills whose services are in great demand, have resorted to crushing their ore by hand-mills, or in the ordinary mortar; and some hundred persons are to-day realizing from five to ten dollars per day in this city. I saw to-day a handsome silver brick, of the value of $703, from ore worked in a hand-mortar.

What we most greatly are in need of is capital—capital for the opening of our mines and for the erection of machinery; and we are glad to be able to state that several of your citizens have already interested themselves in our country, and with prospects of great success.

Prof. SILLIMAN having visited the mines of California, Arizona, Washoe and Esmareida, after giving our country a thorough examination, delivered a lecture before a very attentive audience a few evenings since, in which he gave a very glowing account of the richness of our mines, and said:

"We cannot count upon the time when mining will cease to be profitable in these hills, while the unparalleled richness of the lodes, the advantages of location on the great transcontinental highway, the vast salt-beds so necessary in beneficiating ores, with a climate scarcely excelled on the continent—all these combined give promise of a bright and prosperous future." "In ten years," said the lecturer, "I would almost say in five, here will be a population of fifty thousand inhabitants."

At another time I shall be pleased to write of the results of the working of a number of well-known mines, and also of the adjoining districts.

MINER.

The Gunboat Question.

We have not attached as much importance as some of our cotemporaries have done, to the question whether or not Gen. McCLELLAN was on a gunboat in the James River during the progress of the battle of Malvern Hill. We publish, however, the following notes on the subject, furnished by a well-informed and intelligent officer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

To-day I visited the United States steamer *Jacob Bell*, one of the gunboats belonging to the Potomac flotilla. This is the vessel visited by Gen. McCLELLAN during the battle at Malvern Hill. As her then Commander always kept a plenty of the good things of this life in his locker the General was a frequent visitor. His first visit on board was when he was on his way down to begin his peninsular campaign. Gen. McCLELLAN and staff, Gen. HOOKER and others were taken from Indian Head to Matthias Point, where they joined their own transports which took them to Fortress Monroe.

On the day of the battle of Malvern Hill the *Jacob Bell* left the fleet below in the morning, and ran up the river to where our army was discovered retreating to its banks, near Malvern Hill, closely pursued by the Confederates. She, in company with the ironclad *Galena* and gunboat *Aroostook*, opened on their pursuers with their heavy batteries, whenever they could do so without making havoc of our own troops.

After the first fire the *Aroostook* became unmanageable in the swift current of the river, dropped out of range and came to an anchor, leaving the *Galena* and *Jacob Bell* alone.

Between 10 and 11 A. M., Gen. McCLELLAN with his Aids, was seen to go on board the *Galena* with their baggage. Between 3 and 4 P. M., during a lull in the fight, the *Bell* ran up on the starboard (or right) quarter of the *Galena*, when Gen. McCLELLAN, Prince DE JOINVILLE, the Count DE PARIS and the ports of the *Galena* on to the quarterdeck of the *Bell*. The bedding, camp equipage, trunks, &c., of all four of the officers, coming with them. Gen. McCLELLAN'S baggage consisted of some trunks, marked, and a bundle of bedding, in which a coverlet, a mattress and blankets were rolled together and bound by a strap and buckle, instead of being lashed by a cord as the sailor carries them.

Shortly after coming on board they retired to the cabin, where they spent some time in taking refreshments. On account of having to keep her head to the current, the vessel was then fighting her starboard battery. On coming from the cabin, Gen. McCLELLAN, with his party, ascended to the hurricane-deck, and took a seat in an arm-chair on the port side of the pilot-house, with his back toward the pilot-house and battle-field, so that the pilot-house prevented him from being seen by those on shore, and those on shore being seen by him.

Here he was seated during the most of his stay on board, smoking cigars, talking some, and occasionally going below for refreshments.

What Gen. McCLELLAN'S reasons were for staying on the gunboats during the greater part of the day, instead of being on the field, does not appear—not as some allege, to direct the firing of the two gunboats, as their firing was all done by compass, and directed by signals from shore. Both the boats, like most of those on the river, had army signal officers on board.

During the charges made outside their works by our troops, some of our shells fell among our own men, we being able to see but a small portion of the battle-field, even from the small portion of mast left in the *Galena*, she being nearly entirely stripped for action. The *Jacob Bell* never had any mast, or anything higher than her smokestack, which would not be a very pleasant station on a July day.

Our firing was mostly guess-work, except so much as was directed by signal, made from signal-stations on shore—one station in particular, made by building up a wooden framework on the roof of a house, and giving a far better view of the field than could be obtained from the vessels, Capt. WM. T. STEDT, now commanding the *Fuschia*, Messrs. GEORGE E. McCONNELL, Executive Officer, and THOMAS BENTLEY, Engineer in charge of flagship *Don*, Potomac flotilla, and JOHN EVANS, Master's Mate, who is still on board the *Bell*, were attached to this vessel, and served on board during the action of that day.

Late in the afternoon Gen. ROBERTS, who was covered with dust and mud, came alongside in a small boat, came on board, went up to the hurricane deck to where Gen. McCLELLAN was sitting, and handed him a paper. Shortly after this, between 6 and 7 P. M., the gig of Lieut.-Commander EDWARD P. McRAE, United States Navy, was lowered, Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN entered it, with his bundle of bedding, trunks, &c., and was rowed to shore.

On the return of the gig, the *Bell* steamed down to Fortress Monroe, where the rest of the party and their bedding, baggage, &c., were landed.

During the afternoon one of our officers asked the Duke DE CHARTRES: "How do our men fight?" He answered: "Your mens fight very well, but *very, very* bad officers."

During the afternoon Gen. McCLELLAN is described as appearing like one that had a great deal of trouble on his mind, being buried in his own reflections, and almost perfectly unconscious of all that was going on about him or outside of his own bosom. XX.

INTERESTING EXTRADITION CASE.

Can a Forger, Escaped from the United States, be Claimed under the Extradition Treaty?

From the Toronto Leader, Oct. 21.

Before Mr. Justice Hagarty.—The prisoner was, as appears from the depositions, charged before Mr. WARRE, an United States Commissioner in Ohio, with issuing forged 50-cent notes, or as commonly called, postage currency, and by him committed for trial at Cleveland, Ohio. A verdict was given against WARNER, but this decision was appealed against, mainly, as we understand, for technical grounds arising from the construction of the act of Congress authorizing the issue of this peculiar currency. Awaiting the decision in appeal, the prisoner was admitted to bail, when he took French leave, preferring to watch proceedings from this side of the lakes.

The American officials were not slow in using their remedies, as the sureties were at once proceeded against and the amounts secured, estreated. In August last WARNER was followed up to the County of Essex, and on the information of EARLE BILL, Deputy Sheriff, B. F. PAYNE, United States District-Attorney and others, brought up before a magistrate, in pursuance of the Extradition Treaty, and of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, cap. 89, and 24th Vic., cap. 6.

The offence charged was proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate, and the prisoner was committed to await the pleasure of the Governor-General. Before, however, the prisoner was given up to the United State authorities, a *habeas corpus* was issued by his Lordship, and this is now returned by the Sheriff of Essex, together with two warrants from the magistrate who committed the prisoner to his custody, and a warrant under the Great Seal of this Province, directing the delivery up of the prisoner to the United States authorities, and the prisoner also appeared in Court in charge of the Deputy Sheriff of Essex and a bailiff. In appearance WARNER is not prepossessing, as the left side of his face is disfigured, and one eye destroyed, apparently by cancer or chemicals. He is a man for y years old apparently.

J. W. GWYNNE, Q. C., aided by G. D. BOULTON, now moved for the release of the prisoner, and commenced by reading from the depositions to show, 1st: That the matter was not such as was contemplated by the Act which speaks of persons who "being charged" with the acts specified should escape, but that the matter had already passed from a charge to a conviction, the sureties had been made to pay the forfeiture on their bond taken after such conviction. The acts refer to such evidence as shall warrant commitment for trial, and the charge must therefore be made here before the trial. To escape from justice after conviction is a new crime, but the prisoner is not charged now with that nor could he be delivered up for it. After conviction in such case, new evidence would not, according to our procedure, be permitted to be brought forward against the prisoner, but the records of Court are the sufficient proof.

2. That the utterance of forged currency such as that charged, does not come within the meaning of the statute, but that the "paper" there referred to cannot be considered powers of attorney, deeds, postal currency, or anything but such as is properly called negotiable paper in commercial countries.

3. That the first warrant of the magistrate is invalid on its face on the same ground as that in ANDERSON'S case, was held bad by the Court of Common Pleas three years ago, (II. U. C. C. P. Reports,) viz.: Because it directs the Sheriff to "detain the prisoner till directed according to law," and does not refer to the Extradition Treaty as decided to be necessary. This objection would clearly have been a fatal one, but it was discovered by the Magistrate before the return to the *habeas corpus* was made, and a new warrant drawn in proper form lodged with the Sheriff, which, together with the warrant under the Great Seal, are returned to the Court as the grounds for the arrest and detention.

Mr. GWYNNE argued that the second warrant could not cure the defects in the first, and that the arrest must be taken to be under it; also that the patent issued on the 1st instant was mere waste paper, as it is provided by section 4 of 24 Vic. cap. 6, that the warrant shall issue under the hand and seal of the Governor, meaning his privy seal as a magistrate exercising his power and discretion in place of Her Majesty. This use of the great seal is an abuse of it, and as this patent is not signed by the Attorney-General, it seems really not to have been properly considered, but to have issued through some official blunder.

At the conclusion of Mr. GWYNNE'S argument, his Lordship said he felt great difficulty in seeing what jurisdiction the Judges in Chambers had to review the magistrates' decisions under the Act. Justices of the Peace, County Court and Superior Court Judges are all spoken of in the like terms, and made equally judges of the facts brought before them under the Act. If he now reverses this magistrate's decision, what is there to hinder his being called upon next week to review a similar decision of one of his fellow Judges? He, indeed, felt the utmost possible doubt as to his jurisdiction if the warrant were regular on its face.

Mr. BOULTON contended that this matter was decided in favor of the power of the Superior Courts to review by the decision in *Re Anderson* 10 *Q. B. U. C.*, and by the Act of, 24 Vic.

S. RICHARDS, Q. C., with whom was R. S. PAYNE, Esq., U. S. Dist. Atty., of Cleveland, Ohio, appeared for the prosecution, and argued that the only jurisdiction his Lordship could assume was such as the Superior Court judges had in England in 1790, or such as our statutes have since conferred on judges in Chambers. He contended that the magistrate or the person taking the evidence, was the proper and only judge of its sufficiency, and that if the proceedings were on their face regular, no court or judge should interfere between him, the Governor-General and the demanding Power. If this were not so then on a release of any such prisoner by a Superior Judge on review of the evidence, an action of trespass would lie against the convicting magistrate. The magistrate having committed and the Governor issued his warrant, the functions of the court are at an end. (Here U. S. authorities were quoted from the text-book in support of this argument.) The case is still properly before the court in Ohio for adjudication, and is therefore properly within the purview of the Act, and the action taken on the bonds against the sureties does not alter the prisoner's position. If the first warrant of committal were irregular in form, that was entirely remedied by the issue of the second, and as to the "Patent" issued instead of the Governor's warrant, Lord MONCK can soon issue another in proper form, and the court cannot now at least, release the prisoner for want of that; for, till a proper warrant issued, the magistrate was not functus officio. As to the nature of the crime charged, this must be taken in connection with the definitions of the crimes specified, given by the U. S. laws; and those laws the evidence that decided cases were referred to to prove that issuing postage currency is there forgery or the utterance of forged paper.

Among other authorities, the learned counsel referred to are, EXP. Bessett, 6 Q. B. 48, p. Exp. Cross 2 H. & N. 354; EXP. Page 1 H. & N.; EXP. Phipps 2 W. R. 730-4 Burn's Justice 434. The case of ARGUELLES, lately given over to Spanish authorities, and of another lately given over as a deserter to France by the United States, were referred to in the argument, but his Lordship said that such cases were not within any extradition treaty, but the requests of the friendly Powers were complied with through national comity.

His Lordship said he felt much difficulty in determining on the extent of his jurisdiction, but he hoped to be able to consult with Chief Justice DRAPER soon, and would give his decision on Monday next.

Meantime the prisoner is remanded to custody.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

From Richmond papers of the 27th we make the following extracts:

THE BATTLE OF STRASBURG.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* has a description—the first from a rebel source—of the battle of Strasburg. General EARLY made a cavalry feint on our right and struck our left flank with his infantry, capturing, as they claim, about two thousand prisoners and twenty pieces of artillery. The *Chronicle* says:

"By 10:30 o'clock our victory was complete. The enemy were driven from their camps with great loss and in confusion. We had only engaged the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps, and had scattered them. Prisoners report that they could have been of no further use to the enemy during the day. Just here, the Sixth Corps was encountered by our infantry and stood its ground. Artillery was massed so as to give it a front and enfilading fire. It was driven from its position. We then advanced on the pike just beyond Middletown, at the further suburbs of which our line was advanced and formed. WHARTON was on the right; then WOFFORD'S brigade of KERSHAW'S division; then PEGRAM, stretching across the pike; then RAMSEUR; then KERSHAW; and then GORDON, with ROSSER off to the left, with a gap of a mile between them. ROSSER was forced back by the enemy's overwhelming cavalry to Cedar Creek. At this time the enemy's infantry was all on the right of the pike, and nothing across it on our left except their cavalry.

Here our troops were stopped. There was quiet for three or four hours, and our men betook themselves to plundering. Except some skirmishing and desultory firing, everything remained in *statu quo* until about 3½ or 4 P. M., when the enemy suddenly attacked GORDON, KERSHAW and RAMSEUR. GORDON'S division, notwithstanding his efforts, soon broke. KERSHAW'S and RAMSEUR'S divisions were fighting well, but soon followed the example of GORDON'S division. Five or six guns in the rear were immediately driven back when the line broke, and placed on a high hill, where, with no aid from the infantry, who were flying in every direction, they kept the enemy at bay for an hour or more. Having exhausted their ammunition, they were compelled to withdraw.

By this time WHARTON'S and PEGRAM'S men had caught the panic, and the field became covered with flying men. The artillery retired, firing slowly, and sustained only by PEGRAM'S old Brigade and EVANS'S Brigade. All of our artillery, as well as that captured from the enemy, were gotten safely over Cedar Creek. Just then a small body of the enemy's cavalry crossed the creek and charged over the hill, but were driven back by a few scattering muskets. After the creek was crossed, PEGRAM'S and EVANS'S Brigades participated in the demoralization—the road was filled with fugitives. Their cavalry charged again in the rear of our train, and not a gun was fired in its defence. Many ordnance and medical stores, and twenty-three pieces of artillery, besides those taken by us in the morning, were captured.

We lost about one thousand in killed and wounded, and about five hundred prisoners. The enemy lost some three or four thousand. They have not followed our army, being, doubtless, too much crippled.

In addition to the casualties previously mentioned by us, we hear that Lieut.-Col. SEMMES, of HUMPHREY'S brigade, was killed, and Col. MOODY, commanding a brigade, shot in the arm.

Maj.-Gen. GORDON distinguished himself greatly. Indeed, he was in command of the army on the field, and executed the movements up to sunrise, when Gen. EARLY crossed Cedar Creek, and assumed command. Brig.-Gen. GRIMES is in command of RAMSEUR'S division.

The plan of battle was admirably conceived. We have attempted to give only facts, which we derive by comparing various accounts: and we leave our readers to draw their own inferences. We make only two remarks: First; that an error seems to have been committed in giving the enemy the rest between 11 and 4 o'clock, after we had routed them; and, second, that it is clear our troops behaved as they never behaved before, when the enemy attacked us at the latter hour."

GEN. EARLY'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 27.

We publish this noble address this morning. We do not recollect that we ever met with any paper which more commanded our admiration. The tone of deep and painful feeling which pervades it exacts the warmest sympathy with the writer, while we are lost in wonder at the powerful self-command which he is able to exercise at a moment so trying. It is evident from this paper that Gen. EARLY did all that man can do, and that the scandalous issue of so brilliant an enterprise, is due to a cause not less scandalous: the rage, namely, for plundering the enemy.

Gen. EARLY modestlyy calls the issue a "disaster." As compared with what it might and ought to have been, it certainly was a "disaster." In an absolute sense, however, it was no disaster, but, on the contrary, a great victory. It has crippled SHERIDAN most effectually and relieved us from all fears either of Lynchburgh or Gordonsville. Gen. EARLY has been, and he has struggled in such a way that they have gained no advantage over him. He has done his duty. Let others do theirs only half as fully and we shall hear less complaint.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Oct. 27.

Still all is quiet on the north side of James River. The Yankee and Confederate armies are still strengthening their respective earthworks, but there is no sign of an early renewal of active hostilities.

Our river batteries continue to hammer away, with little intermission, at BUTLER'S workmen on the Dutch Gap Canal, and deserters say our shells are very destructive to Yankee and negro lives there, and materially retard their operations. Our only reason for doubting the effectiveness of our fire is this story of the deserters, who are liars all.

To the lines south of James River, though there has been no battle, and to all appearances as little prospect of one as on the north side, still the term "all quiet" by no means applies. On the contrary, there is an incessant, ceaseless war of pickets and sharpshooters, varied, if not relieved, by an interchange of cannon shots. On many parts of the line a man cannot show his nose above the intrenchments without becoming the target for a dozen rifles. The slightest circumstance suffices to bring on a heavy cannonade and mortar shelling, which sometimes even seems to break out spontaneously and last for an hour or more, the rifle-shell skimming over the works and the great mortar-bombs fizzing and bursting in every direction. One of those bombardments was brought on a few nights ago by some of our men firing at a flock of wild geese that passed over camp flying low and uttering their weird chant. To be in the trenches on the south side, is to be in a continual battle. All, therefore, is not quiet along those lines.

WILMINGTON TO BE ATTACKED.

An attack on Wilmington has long been hinted at, and, indeed, anticipated. There is no doubt that a formidable fleet is fitting out at Beaufort, N. C., and Fortress Monroe, and troops are being collected from different points for the special purpose of making an early movement on that place.

As good fortune would have it, the month of November is nigh; and terrible are the storms which beat upon the shoals of the North Carolina coast—the harbor is bar-locked and land-locked, and none but the best pilots can get in at all. As to lying off the mouth of Wilmington harbor for any length of time, it is simply impossible; no vessel can live there ten days without going to pieces.

FROM GEORGIA.

The enemy seem to be considerably exercised about the movements of HOOD. He has, as anticipated, possession of Tunnel Hill and Dalton, and has been tearing up the railroad toward Tilton. He has been for the last week "just where SHERMAN wanted him," and we presume he is there now. If he should blow up the tunnel, which is near three-quarters of a mile long, and through a gravel hill, it would interfere seriously with the operations of the Western and Atlantic railroad, by which SHERMAN hopes to get his supplies—when he does get them.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS OF WAR AT COLUMBIA, S. C.—From an exchanged prisoner, recently arrived from Columbia, S. C., to which place the prisoners of war placed under fire in Charleston, several months ago, were recently removed, we learn that they are in a piece of woods, and at the time our informant left, most of them were without shelter of any kind. From long confinement many of them were without the necessary clothing to protect them from the weather, and the rations furnished were made up of the coarsest food, and was insufficient in quantity. No meat whatever was furnished them, though such of them as had means could purchase it. Not a few of these prisoners, all commissioned officers, have been in the hands of the rebels since the battle of Gettysburgh, nearly sixteen months, so long that they thought their Government had forgotten them. They had first been confined for several months in Libby prison, Richmond, and from there had been remoted to Macon, Ga., then to Charleston, where they had been placed under fire, and lastly to Columbia. During their stay at Charleston only one of them was wounded. A shell from one of Gen. FOSTER'S batteries fell into the Marine Hospital, and exploded, wounding one of the prisoners in the leg. A few of the prisoners, unfit to be removed from Charleston, were left in the infirmary there. Our informant states that boxes containing clothing and provisions have been received lately by a few of the prisoners, and he is of the opinion that they are still passed through the lines to them if sent by the way of Hilton Head, on which place Government transports are constantly sailing. He recommends that boxes be strongly made, and bound round by iron hoops. If they are not, they are liable to be opened by the rebel guard, and much of their contents abstracted.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 27.*

A BEAUTIFUL WATER COLOR.—Mr. JAMES R. WARRASTON, one of our distinguished artists, has in his studio at No. 235 Thompson-street, a beautiful water color of "Roslyn Castle," near Edinburgh, Scotland. This interesting ruin, the foundation of which was laid by the Clare family, about seven hundred years ago, is much resorted to by travelers, who will recognize in the picture not only a faithful delineation of the castle as it now appears, but a beautiful work of art.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

The Original Peace Men in New-Jersey.

The following extract from a speech of A. B. WOODRUFF, at Paterson, Oct. 19, 1864, brings to light a curious and instructive historical parallel:

There has never been a war in this country but has had its opposers. The Revolutionary war was opposed by the Tories. The war of 1812, by the Federalists. This latter body of politicians had a convention at Trenton, on July 4, 1814. Among its delegates were Richard Stockton, Thomas Henderson, Elias Conover, Richard S. Hartshorne, Lucius H. Stockton, Benjamin Yard, and other prominent Federalists. They styled themselves the "Friends of Peace;" and passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That this convention will proceed to consider on the alarming state of public affairs, and particularly on the means for *constitutionally* and speedily relieving the people of this State from the dreadful and increasing evils and dangers of misgovernment and war."

And thereupon after consideration they adopted an address to the "Friends of Peace" in New-Jersey, from which I will read you the following:

"The actual calamities brought on our country by evil councils, and the dangers which surround it, seem to have arrived at an extremity demanding the immediate interposition of the people.

Military law has been established to enforce revenue laws. Private property has been wrested from its peaceable possessor, without legal process, by the military under executive orders.

Innocent citizens, seized by military force, have been torn from their homes, transported to the seat of government, and discharged without accusation, or redress for ruined characters or fortunes.

The *habeas corpus* act, the only practical security against tyrannical abuse of personal liberty, has been suspended in time of peace, and this merely to overawe freedom of opinion.

Judicial questions, frequently on the revenue laws, often most penal in their nature, have been determined by edicts of the Executive, contrary to their legal purport and obligation on the citizen.

And, finally, by violating the freedom of speech and opinions, overawing elections, and introducing terror and military despotism.

Taking a view of legislative and executive conduct, a scene of weakness and deplorable misrule unfolds itself. The American freeman who reviews all this mass of political intrigue, imbecility and corruption, may well exclaim, 'Give us back peace.'

How can those in the State or General Government, who so rashly plunged their country into war, unprepared, and against an enemy so powerful, answer to God or to the people for the dreadful consequences. Surely they should no longer be trusted by their fellow-men.

This war, as was most certain it must, in such hands, under such circumstances and on such grounds, has progressed in shame, loss and disappointment. It has been conducted with a folly and profligate wastefulness of the peoples' blood and money, in so short a time unexampled in the anals of the world.

What do we all bear witness to but a fickle, divided and dismayed Cabinet. * * * Military commanders without skill, sacrificing brave men, captured, defeated or disgraced, at every point, throwing blame on the Administration and the Administration on them!

Multiplied and increasing taxation on all the necessaries of life; the excise system most inequitably bearing on the poor.

Double duties, war prices, the exportation of specie and no export of our own products, giving discontent, and we fear a dissolving Confederacy.

These measures, and this war, and all these miseries, flow from a weak, infatuated Administration—from men in office, upheld by delusions and promises, and whose interests and obstinacy combine to encourage and maintain plans and principles which have proved, as was foretold, the bane of public prosperity.

There must be an entire removal of visionary men and the friends of this war, in every State and department of legislation before the blessings of peace and of good government can be restored."

Such were the arguments used by the "Peace Men" of 1814, against the last war with Great Britain; 5,000 copies of the address were ordered to be printed, and GARRET D. WALL was one of the committee appointed to distribute them.

The grounds of opposition taken by these "peace men" against the Democratic Administration of MADISON are the same as those taken by their descendants against Mr. LINCOLN'S. Not a point has been taken by the WOOD-VALLANDIGHAM politicians against the present war and Mr. LINCOLN, but was taken by the Federalists against the war of 1812. Having "fellow-feeling," the arguments are naturally the same. The same spaniel-like submissiveness that prompted the Federalists to submit to Great Britain in 1812, induced the "Peace men" of 1864 to crawl to the feet of Lord LYONS for the purpose of invoking foreign mediation, and submitting the destiny and policy of this nation to our ancient enemy. Lord LYONS says they spoke to him of an armistice first, and he adds:

"It is with reference to such an armistice as they desire to attain that the leaders of the Conservative party regard the question of foreign mediation."

An armistice first, foreign mediation next!

Who is Lieut. Braine?

This reckless young scoundrel who is said to have been the leader in the capture of the *Roanoke*, and previously of the *Chesapeake*, was just before the breaking out of the rebellion a lounger—a Micawber who insisted upon having it that the world owed him a living. His first venture, so far as is known, was in Williamsburgh, Long Island, where he became acquainted with a young woman of poor but respectable connections, whom he eventually made his wife. After marriage, they went on what is technically called a "honeymoon" tour throughout the West, stopping at the leading hotels by the way, and stepping out to the tune of the "Free list." Arriving at an extreme point West, the "Lieut." finding that he was "played out" on that line, left his wife as security for the hotel bill. The landlord in this case declined the agreement, and the young wife returned to Williamsburgh, where she resided for a series of months in the family of a gentleman not remotely connected with one of the Brooklyn journals, where she was retained as an object of mercy. At length the "Lieutenant," dropped her a note, and she left. This was about the time when the rebellion broke out. A few months only elapsed, before Mrs. B. returned to Williamsburgh, loaded down with luxurious apparel, so much so as to astonish her old friends with the splendor of the transformation. Her purse was lined with gold, and she was unaccountably rich. Lieut. BRAINE was engaged in the secret service of the rebel Government. This was the secret of the "change" on the part of his wife. Mrs. B. departed from that region, and nothing was heard of the Braine family again till the *Chesapeake* affair came off, and after another interval, in the capture and burning of the *Roanoke*. For a young man, he is about as reckless as is necessary to make a dashing pirate. It appears that he has fallen into British hands at Bermuda, but under a very different exercise of governmental policy than that which prevailed at the time of the *Chesapeake* piracy.

THE COLUMBIA COUNTY, PENN., RIOTERS.—The trial of the Columbia County, Penn., rioters is progressing at Harrisburgh. The counsel for KLINE, one of the accused, have withdrawn for reasons which they thus set forth:

They desire to withdraw from the further investigation of the case of SAMUEL KLINE, for the reason that upon reflection and consultation they deem it improper to give any seeming sanction to the authority or justification of this or any other military commission to try a citizen for any offence when such citizen is not in the military or naval service or the militia in active service. In severing their connection with this court they would ask the privilege to record

$585,000 same week in 1863. The Customs for the week are $1,147,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 29th October, instant, by our weekly statements, amount to.....$188,911,766
Against 1863 (monthly).....155,649,571
Increase to date.....$33,262,195

The Export clearances of Domestice Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 26th October, to.....$182,194,121
Against same time, 1863, (monthly).....146,446,690
Increase to date.....$35,747,431

The export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st of January to 29th of October,
Amounts to.....$36,968,000
Against same time.1863.....39,222,000
Decrease to date.....$2,254 000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 29th October, amount to.....$60,235,469
Against same time, 1863.....48,293,660
Increase at New-York alone.....$11,941,809

The three Western Roads which attract the most active speculation, at present, on the Stock Exchange, mainly because of the comparatively low figures to which they had fallen from last Spring, are the Northwest, Fort Wayne and Pittsburgh. The advance last week in the first is 4 ℔ cent.; in the second, 8 ℔ cent.; and in the last, 7½ ℔ cent. The Northwest Common Stock has not yet paid a Dividend, selling now at 44 as against 68@70 last Spring, before the consolidation of the Road with the old Galena line; while the Preference Stock is entitled to 7 ℔ cent. absolute, and entitled to share the future extra dividends of the Common Stock above 7 ℔ cent. up to 10 ℔ cent., had fallen to 68, and is now selling at 79½@80 ℔ cent., although commanding 92@95 ℔ cent. in June, when the arrangement to absorb and transfer the old Galena Stock was first announced. As we have been requested to repeat the new capital account of the Northwest, we now do so in connection with the other two lines which have taken position as Dividend paying properties; the Pittsburgh 8 ℔ cent. on a Capital cost of $8,000,000, and the Fort Wayne 10 ℔ cent. on a Capital cost (not yet made full) of $20,394,000. The Dividends of the last-named road are paid 2½ ℔ cent. quarterly, on both the old and newly issued Shares. Of the new $1,300,000 has been issued for the improvement of the line, in 1864, and the purpose is, we believe, to devote a corresponding amount to the service of each of the years 1865 and 1866, so as to make the line as originally stipulated on its reorganization, a first-class road, in its roadway, stations property and equipment, equal to a gross traffic, perhaps, of ten millions a year, in place of $6,000,000, or $6,500,000, in 1864. The traffic for the first nine months of the present year is $4,849,742, operated at a cost of $2,915,648. The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Road is complete on $8,000,000, equally divided between Stock and Mortages. The net earnings would probably justify over 8 ℔ cent. a year in dividends; the finances of the Road being wholly unembarassed, and the line entitled to share 26½ ℔ cent. of the gross earnings of the Fort Wayne —with which it has a permanent running arrangement—while the Fort Wayne Road shares 73½ ℔ cent. of the Pittsburgh earnings.

NORTHWEST ROAD—INCLUDING GALENA.

Whole length of Road	609 miles.	
Real Estate in Chicago, valued		$2,800.000
Cost of Galena line	294 miles	$15,619,000
Cost of Northwest &c.,	315 miles	14,895,000
Total cost of	609 miles	$30,514,000
Including Station property of both lines in Chicago and Galena bridge over Mississippi River.		
Galena Mortgages		$3,558,000
Northwest ditto		6,535,000
		$10,093,000
Preference Stock (for Galena)		$6,030.500
Preference Northwest		2,400,000
		$8,430,500
Common, (bonus for Galena)		$6,030.500
Common Northwest		5,960,000
		$11,990,500
Total cost as above		$30,514.000
Traffic from 1st June to Oct. 21		$2 688.107
At the rate for Fiscal year of		6,791,500
Traffic of both lines 1863, 1st June to Oct. 21		$1,788,819
At the rate for year of		4,514,400

Dividends on Preference Stock payable in December and June. Dividend on Common Stock not yet fixed.

The First National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend at 10 ℔ cent. payable on 1st November.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER Co., will pay the 1st November Coupon due on the Indiana State War Debt.

The following abstract of Pennsylvania Company report shows the coal tonnage for the season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	This Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading Railroad	2,744,615	2,725,123	18,892
Schuylkill Nav	883,946	713,039	90,935
Lehigh Nav	676,184	1,057,918	62,125
Lehigh Valley R	1,183,746	884,069	125,853
Delaware & Lack	1,072,481	994,212	78,268
Delaware & Hudson	718,505	673,238	45,273
Pennsylvania Coal	642,986	552,149	90,548
Shamokin	274,637	216,372	30,686
Broad Top	326,694	287,421	39,273
Lykens Valley	112,281	110,403	1,847
Trevorton	54,501	50,047	4,454
Totals	8,542,058	7,943,992	598,092

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,168,794 91; for customs, $169,000; payments, $1,877,390 59; on account of loan, $774,200; balance, $29,464,723 00.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.,

Receives subscriptions to the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, which are convertible at maturity into *Six Per Cent. Gold-bearing 5-20 Bonds.*

Comm ssion of ¼ per cent. in all cases allowed and liberal terms to Banks who buy to sell again. Rece ive subscriptions to the 10-40 Bonds. Converts the old 7-10 Notes into 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds. Collects Warrants and Drafts on the Treasury, and transacts all other business connected with Government.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 29—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $11@$11 50 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 540 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in demand and bouyant, including Java at 45c.@47½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo 37c.@39c.; Rio at 37c.@41c.; St. Domingo at 36c.@37c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand at about previous rates; Middling, $1 22@$1 25, chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 275 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour opened briskly at an advance of 25c. ℔ bbl., but closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last amount to 28,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 85@$10 25; also, for delivery in November and December, at $10@$10 25, and first half of January at $10 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 75@$11 10 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 25@$9 75
Extra State	9 85@10 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@12 75
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 75@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 25@13 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 30@15 00

Southern Flour is improving to-day; sales since our last 1,250 bbls. at $10 95@11 85 for poor to good, and $11 90@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite buoyant to-day; sales 550 bbls. Extra at $9 90@$12 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $7 25@$7 35 for Jersey; $7 90 for Marsh's Caloric, and $8@$8 15 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 400 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, and has advanced 3c.@5c. ℔ bushel. Sales 104,500 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 40@$2 43; Red Western at $2 32@$2 36; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 17½@$2 21; Chicago Spring at $2 16@$2 20 ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at a further advance of about 1c. ℔ bushel; sales since our last, 31,000 bushels, at $1 64@$1 65, closing at $1 64 for Mixed Western, ℔ bush. Oats are heavy and lower. We quote Canada at 88½c.@90c.; Western at 91c.; State at 90c.@91c., cash, ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 17,000 bushels Barley, at $1 95 for Canada West.

HAY—North River continues in demand and quite firm at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 35c.@52½c. for new ℔ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 18,057 hides; sales, 52,000 hides; the latter including, according to Messrs. BULL & Co., 8,500 Dry Montevideo, 21 lbs., 30c., cash, 12,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 30c.@32c., cash; 10,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20@22 lbs., 28c.@30c., cash; 7,500 Dry California, 21lbs., 28½c.@29c., cash; 2,400 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry Vera Cruz, 20 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Army Hides, 25 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry African, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Western Slaughters, 65@70 lbs., private terms; 5,000 City Slaughters, at 10½c. for light, and 12½c. for heavy; 5,000 Rio Grande, shipped to Hamburg. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 647,800 (same time last year 160,600—year before, 464,400,) and 1,125 bales. The stock compromises 312,800 Dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (Hides and Kips;) 57,000 Dry Rio Grande (Hides and Kips;) 62,700 Dry Orinoco (Hides and Kips;) 100,000 Dry California; 12,000 Dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 21,200 Dry Central America, &c.; 9,000 Dry Mexican, Vera Cruz, &c.; 2,200 Dry Maracaibo, &c.; 6,400 Dry Savanilla and Bogota; 3,500 Dry Bahia; 1,200 Dry Minos; 4,200 Dry African; 12,300 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,000 Wet Salted Rio Grande; 1,125 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line Messrs. WEIBEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The demand has been fair for all kinds; prime, plump, middle and heavy are scarce, and wanted at full prices. For common Leather, rates are about ½c. ℔ lb. easier than last week's figures. Oak Sole—Business continues quiet, and prices have receded from 1c.@1½c. ℔ lb. for most descriptions. The stock is gradually accumulating. Weeks receipts of Sole Leather about 47,000 sides."

METALS—A moderate inquiry prevails for the principle kinds, including refined Ingot Copper at 47c.@48c. ℔ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $61@$62, and No. 1 American do. at $62@$63 ℔ ton; Pig Lead at 14c.; Cut Nails at 9¼c.@10c.; Spelter at 14¼c.@14½c., and Straits Tin at 57c. ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in moderate request, including New-Orleans at 97½c.@$1 20; Porto Rico, 82½c.@$1; Cuba Muscovado, 70c.@85c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive yet steady, including Resin (nominally) at $22@$37 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $12@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2 10@$2 20 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited demand and somewhat depressed, including Crude Whale at $135@$140; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Winter Whale at $160; Unbleached Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; Liguced at $1 32@$1 35; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Petroleum at 45c.@46c.; Refined Petroleum at 80c.@82c. free, and 65c.@66c. in bond, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair request and firm. Sales to-day 6,500 bbls., at $43@$43 25, cash and regular way, closing at $43@$43 12½ for New Mess, cash, and $40@$41 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess, $41 50 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@20½c. for Hams; sales equal to 180 pkgs. Lard is improving; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., at 20c.@22½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef continues in active demand at $19@$23 for Extra Mess, $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$13 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.; 175 bbls. Beef Hams were sold at $25. Butter continues in fair request at 38c.@48c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@40c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is inquired for at 14c.@22c., the latter for choice, ℔ lb.

SKINS—Deer are quiet and nominal. Goat are in very moderate demand, as manufacturers pay asking rates with great reluctance, and buy only in a small way to meet immediate requirements. A few bales Payta at 70c., currency, and about 2,500 Tampico, at 45c., gold, have been sold during the week.

SUGARS—Have been in demand at full prices. Sales since our last 385 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 16½c.@23c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, at 22½c.@25½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs. at 16½c.@17½c., the latter an extreme rate, ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet and unsettled in price, Sales 215 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@36c. ℔ lb.

WOOL—The principal inquiry has been for Domestic, which has been quoted firmer, with sales reported of 210,000 lbs. Fleece at 80c.@$1, as extremes, and 75,000 lbs. Pulled at 75c.@90., chiefly at 80c.@85c.; also, 85,000 lbs. California at 40c.@58c. ℔ lb. In foreign, transactions have been light, at irregular prices, including about 400 bales Donskoi at 25c.@32c. ℔ lb., in gold.

WHISKY—Has been depressed; sales, to-day, 600 bbls., at $1 71@$1 72 ℔ gallon, closing quite heavily.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive, with 406 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 30 hhds. Tallow, at 5s.; and 40 tons Oil Cake at 10s.; also, by steamer, 2,500 boxes Cheese and 200 boxes Bacon, at 20s. For London, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese and 200 pkgs. Butter, at 25s. For Cork and orders, a bark from Philadelphia, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Glasgow	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Celt	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchest'r	Nov. 12	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Nov. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 23	New-York	Liverpool
Australasian	Nov. 30	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre
FROM EUROPE.			
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
City of Cork	Oct. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Oct. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Nov. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Nov. 8	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Oct. 20	New-York	New-Orleans.
Champion	Nov. 2	New-York	New-Orleans.
Matanzas	Nov. 3	New-York	Havana
Georg eCromwell	Nov. 5	New-York	New-Orleans
Corsica	Nov. 7	New-York	Havana
Corsica	Dec. 5	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	1:30, 2.20 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

CAREY'S STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE in every variety of materials FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR, IN SACQUES, BASQUINES, CIRCULARS, AND JACKETS, At a GREAT REDUCTION from the gold standard. GEO. CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st., United States Cloak and Mantilla Store. W. B. MCKENZIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS., Invite attention to a very large assortment of WOOL PLAIDS, POPLIN PLAIDS, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS, and other DRESS GOODS, which they have reduced to prices much below the cost of importation. ALSO, A full line of SHAWLS, of every kind, for FALL and WINTER; RIBBONS, SCARFS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c. No. 423 Broadway, and No. 305 Canal-st.

PAPER HANGINGS. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, No. 369 Broadway, Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, NO. 41 FULTON-ST., Corner Pearl-st.! White, Scarlet and Mixed Merino UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS. SHAKER KNIT UNDERSHIRTS, LADIES' MERINO VESTS, COTTON AND WOOL HALF HOSE, ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS, BRIGHTON CARRIAGE BLANKETS, SILK AND GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, SCARFS, TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRT, made to order, or ready made. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, AGENT.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S. VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS, ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS, CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS, and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS IN CIRCULARS, BASQUINES and SACQUES, are now complete, and every lady in want of a WINTER GARMENT will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard. GEORGE CAREY, NO. 473 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS. FURNITURE COVERINGS. REDUCED PRICES. B. L. SOLOMON & SONS, 369 BROADWAY, Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same. A LARGE STOCK OF TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety. AT REDUCED PRICES!!! LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST: AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.) RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear, AT RETAIL. Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade. ALSO, A large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES. And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!! AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS, DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c. Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY (corner Grand-st.) UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CAAMBRE, BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c., AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,) A large assortment at retail AT REDUCED PRICES! Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST., And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS of every description, and all the different varieties of CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, "At Retail." PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. PAYTON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS, FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES OF THE WEEK. BLACK SILKS, $1, $1 25, $1 35, $1 50 to $2. ALSO, COLORED SILKS, at $1, 1 12½, $1 25 to $2. ALSO, BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE, all silk, at $2, worth $4. ALSO, FINE FRENCH MERINOS, IN ALL COLORS, from auction, at $1 30, $1 40, $1 50 to $1 75. ALSO, EMPRESS CLOTHS IN ALL COLORS, from auction, at $1, $1 25, $1 35 to $1 75. ALSO, TARTAN PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, all wool, double width, from auction, at $1, $1 10, $1 25 to $2. ALSO, TARTAN PLAID POPLINS, single fold, from auction, at 50c., 58c., 62c. to 75c. ALSO, BEAUTIFUL DELAINES, new and choice styles, from auction, at 37½c., 40c. and 45c. ALSO, BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS, at 50c., 55c., 60c. to $1. ALSO, BALMORAL SKIRTS, the best in the city, at $3 to $5. ALSO, PARIS BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, from auction, at $16 50, $18, $20, $25 to $60 (a great bargain.) LONG WOOL SHAWLS, at $6 25 to $12. SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS, at $3 to $6 75. STELLA SHAWLS, from auction, from $5 to $15. BLACK THIBET SHAWLS, for mourning, at $4 50 to $17. ALSO, LADIES' CLOTH GLOVES, from auction, at 5s. and 6s. a pair. PARIS KID GLOVES, from auction, at $1—a bargain. PARIS KID GLOVES (equal to Alexandre's) at $1 50—a bargain. PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS. PEYTON & JOHNSTON, NO. 274 BOWERY, invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent stock of SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS, manufactured from the latest and most approved patterns imported, in fine and superfine French Beavers, Velvet Beavers, Chinchilla Beavers, Castor Beavers, CHILDRENS' AND MISSES' GARMENTS, all sizes. PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS AT GAYNOR'S. The largest and most elegant assortment of CORSETS AND SKIRTS ever offered in New-York. Also, a magnificent variety of FRENCH BALMORAL TRIMMED SKIRTS, for the coming season. SAME AS WORN IN PARIS, wholesale and retail. GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. N. B.—Prices less than gold value.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!! Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS. A fine assortment of ladies' and gents' Tape Bordered and Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at retail for very low prices. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—LACES and EMBROIDERIES reduced below gold value, consisting of a complete assortment of the following choice goods, bought expressly for city retail trade: Real Point Lace COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS. Real Thread LACES, COLLARS and SETS. 1,000 GUIPURE LACE COLLARS, $1, worth $1 50. Paris Embroidered COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS. Black Thread and Pusher LACE VEILS, COIFFURES, BASQUES, POINTS and SHAWLS. Black Guipure, Thread and French LACES. 800 Pieces Real and Imitation VALENCIENNES LACES. Valenciennes LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, all prices. Hem-Stitched and Tape-Bordered HDKFS. E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and Gloves in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxons, Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S, EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE. CONTINUATION-SALE. ENTIRE STOCK CLOSING OUT. $40,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, SILKS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, BONNETS, LACES, TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY ARTICLES. LOTS OF SETTS, COLLARS, SLEEVES, &c. LOTS OF VEILS, LACES, BANDS, &c. CLOSING STOCK OF RICH DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, AT 25c. ON THE DOLLAR. LOT OF FELT BLOOMERS, 25c. LOTS OF RIBBONS, 3c. YARD UP. GOODS 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR. STORE TO LET. STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. LOTS OF LADIES' LINED GLOVES, 15c., 20c., 25c. LOTS OF LINED SILK GLOVES, 25c., 31c., 35c. LOTS OF LINED MERINO GLOVES, 20c., 25c. LOTS OF FINE LINED GLOVES, 20c., 25c. LOT OF EXCELLENT KID GLOVES, $1. 12,000 PAIRS FINE CLOTH, RINGWOOD BEAVER, BERLIN SILK AND MERINO GLOVES, IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND MISSES. CLOSING OUT ABOUT HALF-PRICE. JOB-LOTS CLOSING AT WHOLESALE. WOOLEN GOODS CLOSING 50c. ON THE DOLLAR. WOOLEN HOODS, 25c., 50c., 75c. SPLENDID SHETLAND NUBIAS, 75c. SPLENDID ZEPHYR SONTAG, $1. LOTS OF COMFORTERS AND SCARFS, 10c., UP. SPLENDID LOT OF LADIES' AND GENTS' CASHMERE AND SILK SCARFS, 25c., UP. ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL. THIS WEEK. 10,000 PAIRS BALMORAL WOOL HOSE, 10c., 12c., 15c. 5,000 PAIRS GENTS' WOOL HALF-HOSE, 25c. LOT OF ENGLISH AND MERINO HOSE, 25c., 31c. LOT OF LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, 20c. LOT OF THREE-THREAD HALF-HOSE, 25c. 360 DOZEN WOOLEN HOSE OF EVERY KIND, 25c., UP. 10,000 PAIRS LADIES' HEAVY WHITE COTTON HOSE, 25c. GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED. GREAT RUSH ON MONDAY. 10,000 SPOOLS 200 YARD COTTON, 5c. SPOOL. BEST 200 YARD WILLIMANTIC COTTON, 10c. BEST 200 YARD CLARKS' AND COATS', 12c. JOB LOT EXCELLENT BASTING COTTON, 1c. SPOOL. JOB LOT OF CLARK'S COTTON, CLOSING AT 5c. BEST PINS AND NEEDLES, 5c. PAPER. WORKING COTTON, 2c.; HAIRPINS, 2c.; BUNDLE BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 3c., SEWING SILKS, 1c.; CROCHET BRAIDS, 1c.; CROCHET COTTON, 3c.; SKIRT AND TRIMMING BRAIDS, 3c., 5c., 10c. A LARGE ASSORTMENT JET ORNAMENTS, JET BUTTONS AND TRIMMING BRAIDS, AND BUTTONS IN EVERY STYLE. WM. KINZEY. Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second sts.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH HAS AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, FOR RICHNESS AND STYLE, THEY ARE UNSURPASSED. A GREAT VARIETY OF BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS. No. 1,142 Broadway, above 26th-st.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE—NEW plaid, broche and plain bonnet and sash RIBBONS. Line of fashionable plain and silk VELVETS. Uncut royal and plain silk bonnet VELVETS. Every shade, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, and upward. Black silk bonnet VELVETS, cheap EMBROIDERIES, from auction. Alexandre's KID GLOVES, warranted 20 per cent. below regular prices. New cloth and cashmere GLOVES, cheap. Also, full line of SONTAGS, woolen SHAWLS, HOODS, &c. New French FLOWERS and FEATHERS, ready Monday. Our Trimming Department is replenished with many new and cheap novelties. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block East from Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE—THE largest and cheapest stock of Felt, Beaver and Straw BLOOMERS, BONNETS, TURBANS, CAPS, &c., in this city. We have all the fashionable shapes in felts at 20 cents, 25 cents, 56 cents, 75 cents and $1 each. Beaver at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50 and upward. Straw stock clearing at 50 cents on a dollar. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from Bowery.

MILLINERY. TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS. AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call. EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

DRESSES, MILLINERY AND MANTILLAS, No. 13 Waverley-place. MADAME BENEDICT'S DRESSMAKING BY THE NEW SYSTEM.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices. The entire Stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban HAT, at SIMMON'S, No. 637 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker as seamstress in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference given. Call at No. 369 3d-av., between 36th and 40th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, of steady habits, in a private family, to cook, wash and iron; is willing and obliging, and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 94 Watts-st., between Washington and West sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting; would be willing to assist in other work; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN, A situation as nurse; can do all kinds of fine needlework and understands the care of children perfectly. Call at No 103 West 30th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of city reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or assist with washing in the city or country, by a competent young woman. Call at No. 163 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl to do general housework of a small family; is willing and obliging; city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as child's nurse, and willing to do light chamberwork; a reference of four years from her last employer. Call at No. 92 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART AND tidy girl to do housework; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes to take some family or gentleman's washing by the dozen or monthly; can give best of reference. Call or address Mrs. KELLY, No. 231 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Apply for 2 days at No. 31 Prince-st., near Mott.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EPEXRIenced woman as first-class cook; no objection to a boarding-house or hotel; best of city reference. Call at No. 411 2d-av., near 24th-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; good city reference. Call at No. 303 6th-av., near 19th-st., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 163 East 52d-st., second door from Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of city reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 78 West 20th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl, a situation as child's nurse; has a good education; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; or would take care of one or two children and sew. Call at or address her present employer's, No. 111 East 17

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Natural Curiosities—Phenomena, &c. Afternoon: Paul's Return. Evening: Elvira; or, The Rose of Castile.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—School of Reform.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Victims—The People's Lawyer.

NIBLO'S—Fanchon the Cricket.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Marguerite's Colors—Dominique, the Deserter.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—Magic.

HIPPOTHEATRON—Equestrianism, Gymnastics and Acrobatic Performances.

DODWORTH HALL—Artemus Ward.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

The List of Letters.

The list of letters remaining uncalled for in the Post-office, published officially in the columns of the New-York Times, can be consulted in the Business Office of the Times. It will be found upon a bulletin inside the building.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION

The movement made on Thursday, by Gen Grant, has resulted in the extension of our line as far as Thatcher's Run, on the Duncan road, an advance of about three miles beyond our former position on the left, and in the discovery of the exact position of the enemy's lines, and the works erected for their defence, as well as a more complete knowledge of the country between us and the Southside Railroad. The letters from our special correspondents, which we give this morning, afford a clear idea of the character and results of the late movement.

A special dispatch from Nashville states that Gen. Hood attacked Decatur on Saturday, the attack continuing until yesterday morning. He was handsomely repulsed, with loss. The rebel army is reported to be crossing the Tennessee River at the mouth of Cypress Creek. Beauregard and Hood are said to be with the rebel army.

The schooner *J. W. Coughn*, of Grenada, brings a report that the United States steamer *Ticonderoga* put into Grenada Sept. 22d for a supply of coal, but the authorities would not allow her to have it and ordered her from port.

FROM EUROPE.

We have to-day further details of the news by the *City of Manchester*, via Cape Race, with dates to the 16th, were also received yesterday. The United States frigate *Niagara* passed Deal on the 20th, bound westward. The steamship *Ontario*, which went ashore near Yarmouth, it is said will prove a total wreck. Commercial failures increase at a fearful rate; no fewer than twenty, of firms engaged in the American trade, are reported from Liverpool alone. The Duke of Newcastle, well known as one of the able school of statesmen, which included such names as Canning, Dalhousie, Herbert, Gladstone, and Cardwell, and also known to very many American citizens as the chief counselor of the Prince of Wales during his tour in this country, died at his seat of Clumber Park, near Nottingham, on the 18th inst. A grand bazaar had been opened at Liverpool for the relief of rebel prisoners. Political feeling is disclaimed in the matter; but doubtless it has much to do with it. Another suicide in connection with the commercial failures has taken place in London. The Manager of the Manchester Exchange Bank in London, killed himself while laboring under excitement in regard to the affairs of the bank. Large bank failures are reported from Rio de Janeiro. The liabilities of the four suspended banks, it is said, will reach £1,100,000 sterling.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Stock Exchange was decidedly buoyant on Saturday, the largest advance being made on the Western Railways. Gold was also higher, closing 220 ₱ cent. The Government Securities firm and in demand. Money easy.

There will be a grand Union torchlight procession this evening in Brooklyn. The different Ward organizations will meet at their rendezvous at 6 o'clock, preparatory to forming the main procession, which will march through several of the principal streets. A salute will be fired from Fort Greene at 7 o'clock. The display promises to be one of the largest ever seen in Brooklyn.

The steamer transport *Hudson*, when passing down the North River, yesterday morning, came in contact with the ship *J. P. Wheeler*, at anchor near Bedloe's Island, outward bound, carrying away the ship's jib-boom and head-stays. The *Hudson* lost her mainmast, stove starboard quarter-rail, deck-house, &c.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher last evening at Plymouth Church presented a most able and patriotic sermon on the state of the country and the coming election. The church was packed to its utmost, and thousands were turned away unable to gain admission.

Nevada a State of the Union.—The President has issued a proclamation, agreeably to an act passed in the last session of Congress, declaring the admission of Nevada into the Union as a State. By the last census Nevada had a population of only about twenty-six thousand, two-thirds of whom were Indians; but the great increase of the population of the territory, and its great growth in wealth, has taken place within the last six, indeed within the last four years. Silver was discovered there in great abundance and purity, and the mining of it at once became the great interest and industry of the region. As California lay directly west of Nevada, Utah north of it, and Colorado to its eastward, it at once secured from these regions, and particularly from California, vast numbers of emigrants acquainted with mining. Our readers must remember the intense excitement which prevailed on the Pacific coast four years ago about the "Washoe" silver region, which was the first profitable mining done in what now constitutes the State of Nevada. Various fortunes waited on the territory and on its mining prospects; but it has grown with unprecedented rapidity—distancing completely all the contiguous territories.

The President, in admitting Nevada as a State into the Union, has but recognized the operation of the act of last Congress, which made provision for its admission upon its forming a constitution and complying with the other demands for such cases made and provided.

The Attempte d Fraud.

The following dispatch was published in the Times of yesterday:

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 29.

Gov. Seymour has appointed a Commission, consisting of Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. William F. Allen and Hon. Wm. Kelly, forthwith to proceed to Washington, to inquire into the causes of the arrest of Col. North and other citizens of the State of New-York, and to take such action as may be necessary to secure a speedy trial and to vindicate the laws of the State, and at the same time to see that *any attempt on the part of any one to prevent the soldiers from voting, or defraud them of their votes, or to coerce their action in voting, or to detain or alter the votes already cast by them*, be exposed and punished.

J. T. MILLER.
Inspector-General of the State of New-York.

This is very proper action on the part of Gov. Seymour. He has selected three men of high personal character, above temptations of any kind, to attend to the important duty of securing for the soldiers from this State the free exercise of the right of suffrage. Our only regret is that he did not do so sooner. If he had been as careful in the selection of his agents at the outset as he seems to be now, he would have escaped the odium of seeming to have connived at a great crime. Personally, we do not believe that Gov. Seymour had any cognizance of the infamous frauds committed and attempted on behalf of his party. Intensely as we distrust and denounce his political conduct, we have too much respect for his personal character to deem him for a moment capable of complicity with so foul a crime. But that crime was committed by agents of his appointment,—and in yielding to the selection of such men for such positions, he forgot or laid aside, under the stress of party pressure, the responsibilities of which their arrest has made him suddenly mindful.

The Governor's new appointees will find themselves welcomed and aided in their mission by the Government. They will not have the slightest difficulty in ascertaining the "causes of the arrest of Col. North and other citizens of New-York," and the trial of these parties will have been so "speedy" that it will probably be over before their arrival. In this matter, the action of the Government has not been open to reproach. The Governor's agents will find, moreover, that in the work of exposing and punishing any attempt "to prevent the soldiers from voting, or to *defraud them of their votes*, or to coerce their action in voting, or to detain or *alter* the votes already sent *by them*," they have also been anticipated by the Government. Indeed, it was for the express purpose of accomplishing these objects that the arrests were made which seem to have, for the first time, aroused the Governor's attention to the subject. Donahue, Ferry, Newcomb, North and Company were arrested and tried for the very offence which the Governor's new agents are sent to "expose and punish!"

We assume that the language used by the Governor's Inspector-General in this dispatch correctly describes his Excellency's intention. We cannot suppose that he means the reverse of what he says,—that his agents go to *cover up* fraud instead of exposing it,—that their mission is to excuse crime instead of punishing it. Nor can we believe that the solicitude he expresses for having the soldiers' votes forwarded, really applies to the fraudulent votes which his agents are proved to have forged by the "dry goods box full" at a time. It will not do for Gov. Seymour, imitating the example of his partisan presses, to feign incredulity as to the actual perpetration of these infamous and monstrous crimes. They are confessed by the men who committed them; and those men are the agents of his appointment. It will not do to call them "stool-pigeons;" they held his commissions, had his confidence, acted in his name and on his behalf. He may have been ignorant of their doings, but they were there because he had put them there. Probably he was the unconscious tool of the unscrupulous conspirators who planned this fraud in Albany and New-York, for his benefit and that of their party, and who secured his official seal as the surest cover for their operations. If he attempts to shield the men involved in this conspiracy, he may make himself a party to their crimes. If he attempts to secure for himself the ballots which they forged, he may become as guilty as if they had been forged under his directions.

We trust, however, that he has sent these agents to Washington to cooperate with the Government in developing the conspiracy which has been unearthed. We trust they will be vigilant, untiring and remorseless in exposing and punishing any attempt on the part of any one to defraud the soldiers in the field in the exercise of their right of suffrage. If they go to Washington for that purpose, we can promise them the hearty and effective cooperation of every department of the Government.

The Country and the Constitution.—One of the greatest, if not the greatest of the political thinkers of our day, John Stuart Mill, in an article published many years ago in one of the English reviews, on the negative philosophy of the eighteenth century, speaking of the conditions of permanent political society, after mentioning "restraining discipline," either military or religious, as one of them, said:

"The second condition of permanent political society has been found to be the existence in some form or other of the feeling of allegiance or loyalty. This feeling may vary in its objects, and is not confined to any particular form of Government, but whether in a democracy, or in a monarchy, its essence is always the same, viz.: that there be in the Constitution of the State *something* which is settled; something which, by general agreement, has a right to be where it is, and to be secure against disturbance, whatever else may change. * * * In all political societies which have had a durable existence, there has been some fixed point; something which people agree in holding sacred, which, wherever freedom of discussion was a recognized principle, it was of course lawful to contest in theory but which no one could either fear or hope to see shaken in practice; which in short, except perhaps during some temporary crisis, was in the common estimation, placed beyond discussion. And the necessity of this may be easily made evident. A State never is, and until mankind are vastly improved, can never hope to be free from internal dissension; for there neither is, nor has been any state of society in which collisions did not occur between the immediate interests and passions of powerful sections of people. What, then, enables nations to weather those storms and pass through turbulent times without any permanent weakening of their securities for peaceable existence? Precisely this, that however important the interests about which men fall out, the conflict did not affect the fundamental principle of the social union which happened to exist, nor threaten large portions of the community with the subversion of that on which they have built their calculations, and with which their hopes and aims had become identified.

"*But when the questioning of these fundamental principles is (not the occasional disease, or salutary medicine but) the habitual condition of the body politic;* and when all the violent animosities are called forth, which spring habitually from such a situation, *the State is virtually in a position of civil war, and can never long remain free from it in act and fact.*"

The application of all this to our own condition is very obvious; and in fact there could hardly be a more striking proof of its truth and sagacity than the actual condition of our affairs. We owe the break-up of the Union and the civil war which is now raging, to the persistence and *impunity* with which the validity of the Constitution, as a bond of union, has been questioned; and for the last thirty years we were, in fact, "virtually in a position of civil war," from the moment that large numbers of persons adopted Calhoun's theory of State rights—from the moment it is admitted that any fraction of the people can dissolve the Union at pleasure, the Constitution ceases to have any force as a law.

The great end and aim of this war, therefore, is to assure the stability of this Republic by placing the authority of the Constitution forever hereafter beyond discussion. What we want to insure our national life is "something settled, something permanent, *and not to be called in question.*" We want to have the Constitution of the United States so cemented, so solidly based, that no man in the country shall ever think or talk of its overthrow, or of the escape of any portion of the Union from its jurisdiction, except as an idle dream; and we believe the American people are firmly resolved that this shall be, and that whatever is necessary to secure it shall be forthcoming. For, unless we can achieve this, all intelligent men perceive that the same fate awaits us which has overtaken all other States which have once lost and failed to restore that "something settled," viz., to use Mr. Mill's words, "to become after a longer or briefer period of decline either the slave of despotism or the prey of a foreign invader."

The Pretended Bankers' Meeting.

A call was advertised, on Saturday, for a meeting of bankers, merchants, &c., of the City of New-York, on the corner of Broad and Wall streets, this afternoon, to support Gen. McClellan, by way of remedy for "the prostrate condition of the National finances!" It bears the names of about five hundred persons, supposed to be bankers and merchants, and other widely-known business people, immediately concerned for the prostrate finances aforesaid. The gathering is to be preëminently a great "Bankers' Meeting," (see *Express* of Saturday night,) and to be held where bankers and merchants most do congregate, on the very rialto, as it were, of the great commercial metropolis.

The call is headed, on the first column, by Mr. John J. Cisco, who being almost the only well-known man of this column, is probably to testify for all the experts in finance under his charge and *not* so well known, either as having served the Treasury through the entire term of Mr. Chase, or for skill in detecting forgeries upon his office, and prosecuting (or persecuting) the supposed culprit therefor.

The second column is headed by Mr. James Gallatin, President of the Gallatin National Bank, who has practical reason for his concern in the national finances, in the preference which he uniformly gives to the Federal securities, above all other other stocks or paper, in placing his whole capital and three-fourths the money of his depositors in them. But with the exception of Mr. G., we find the name of but one other Bank President or Cashier in his column, although there is no less than one hundred and sixty-four Presidents and Cashiers, prominent business men in the city, engaged in the management of the State, National and Savings Banks in our midst, and in charge of nearer two hundred and fifty than two hundred millions of Federal securities, said to be prostrated by Mr. Lincoln and promised to be elevated by Gen. McClellan. Why only two names like Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Reuben Withers could be had to this great bankers' meeting out of 164 is not explained, unless we take for granted the foot note that "time did not permit a call" upon the remaining hundred and sixty-two.

Again: we have in the city no less than one hundred and sixty insurance offices, with their three hundred and twenty Presidents and Secretaries, vitally interested in the national finances, in which their capitals are invested, and naturally solicitous to raise them from their "prostration," yet we find that this great interest has only two or three representatives to the call, chief of whom is Mr. Richard Lathers, late of *South Carolina;* not so prominent in 1861 as since in saving a prostrate Union.

Nor do we find our great South-street houses of the New-York Stock Exchange, or the heavy dry goods interest, any better or more numerously represented. The foreign banking interest might no doubt have had two or three distinguished names to grace the call, but for the proverbial modesty of Mr. Belmont and Mr. Duncan, of the McClellan Executive Committee. And, not to do the movement injustice, the Gold Room may be even more numerously represented, for aught we know to the contrary, of the four hundred and fifty out of the list of five hundred names, which are new to us, either as prominent merchants, or old citizens, or great bankers.

The Last Reconnoissance in Force.

The succinct telegraphic dispatch from our correspondent, which we published yesterday, and the fuller details which are given to-day, present a view of the operations in Grant's army on Thursday which may be readily grasped.

The number of men engaged in the reconnoissance can be estimated with tolerable accuracy; but it is sufficient to say that it was essentially a grand movement, having regard solely to the strength of the advancing columns. The Second Corps took up its line of march early in the morning by the extreme left, striking out in a southwesterly direction, by the Vaughan road, crossing a creek called Hatcher's Run, nine miles from its former position on the plank-road, and then moving directly west toward the Southside Railroad. Near a place called Armstrong's Saw-mill—and after a morning's march of fifteen miles—Hancock came upon the enemy, and considerable skirmishing ensued.

While the Second had gained this advanced ground, the Fifth Corps was swung round on the interior circuit, with its left intended to connect with Hancock's right, the Ninth Corps being moved forward by a still less circuitous line of march, striking the enemy's works immediately by Warren's right. The army thus disposed formed an arc of about fifteen miles in length; and it was natural that as soon as Lee discovered what the movement meant, he should direct the best part of his strength to find the point where the point of connection between the different corps was weakest, or where there was no connection formed at all. In this, we take it Lee achieved a partial or momentary success. The weak point lay between the Second and the Fifth Corps. Upon that, Lee threw one division of Hill's corps, and Hancock's right flank was partially turned. There was no panic, no disaster, no rout, but after a stout and gallant fight, our extreme left was drawn in. The line generally was contracted, and although there was heavy skirmishing during the day at other points, where we inflicted severe loss upon the rebels, the crisis of the day was passed when the line between the Second and the Fifth Corps was pierced, and the reconnoissance then and there came partially to an end.

The coöperative movement by Gen. Butler, north of the James, from the clear and full account of it which we publish elsewhere, will be seen to have been admirably timed, and to have served the purpose it was sent to execute. Wherever Lee found the support which enabled him to strike so heavily on our left, he did not find it from the rebel works on the north of Richmond. At every point along Butler's front, extending out as far as the Charles City Road, the rebels were kept to their guns, and the Army of the James will receive the credit of having done its full duty.

Fra nce Preparing to Squat on the Pacific Coast.

Among the curious items of news contained in the Paris letter which we publish this morning, is that relating to a project of colonization which the Emperor's Government have in view on the Pacific coast—and of which we have heard something before. Preparatory to the introduction of the military or the political part of the enterprise, two eminent civil engineers have been employed to make an elaborate inquiry into the mineral and agricultural resources of Lower California, Sonora, and the chain of the Madre Mountains. That this survey is preliminary to another for "squatting" on the Pacific coast, is made tolerably clear, we think, from the admissions made by the Emperor's spokesman in the Corps Legislatif many months ago.

In the famous Mexican debate which took place on the 10th of May, the prime defence offered by Ministers for the financial agreement which had then been provisionally entered into with the agents of Maximilian, was based upon the fact that the occupation and working of the Sonora mines under French direction, would produce an enormous revenue—a revenue that France would pecuniarily control. M. Aranjuez, formerly Mexican Minister of Finance, had the sagacity to project this enterprise as a backer to the somewhat excessive loan which he wished to raise at the outset of Maximilian's career. He considered that it would be wise to borrow 750,000,000 francs, first to pay off the European creditors of the Republic, next to maintain a sufficient army for conquest and the maintenance of order; further, to keep the machinery of the Government in working condition until a system of taxation could be established and put in force; and lastly, to pay for the occupation and working of the Sonora mines under the protection of a French military force.

Boasting of the results which the project of M. Araujuez promised to compass, M. Rouher announced to the Corps Legislatif, that by means of it an annual revenue of 80,000,000 piasters could be secured, and that of this sum 20,000,000 would be sufficient to carry on the Government of Mexico, leaving a snug balance of ten millions to reward the enterprise of France. During the same remarkable debate, M. Dalloz launched out upon this theme with even greater spirit and more genuine frankness than his colleague. He said bluntly that France and England had come to the resolution not to permit the United States to enjoy a monopoly of the mines on the Pacific coast. "While," said he, "California is sending on an average of 160,000,000 francs in bullion yearly to New-York, and while *double this amount may be obtained from Mexico*, France and England have allowed the United States to appropriate to themselves that inexhaustible bank." M. Dalloz further believed it was eminently wise for France, at this particular juncture, to show the world that she had determined to "renew her protection over another Constantinople in a hemisphere which seemed on the point of being absorbed by the selfish policy of the Monroe doctrine."

All these utterances were made not only in the sober deliberations of the Corp Legislatif, and upon a subject—that of the budget—which offered no occasion for mere rhetorical flourishes, but the speakers themselves said what they did under a full sense of official responsibility. France, in short, as in the case of Italy, will have material guarantees that she shall be paid in full for her share in the task of redeeming Mexico. These guarantees she will find in the mining regions of Western Mexico.

Mr. Belmont's Bets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice the Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says, in its last Sunday issue, that Mr. Belmont is ready to bet any amount on McClellan's election.

I have only to say that within a short time $2,000 to $1,000 was offered him that Lincoln would be elected. This he declined, and said he required three to one, thus not showing much confidence in the success of his friend and nominee.

If Mr. Belmont has changed his views, *the bet of two to one is still open for him to accept.* UNION.

The above comes from a perfectly responsible gentleman, whose name is at Mr. Belmont's service if he desires to accept the offer which it makes.

Sixth Congressional District.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Sixteenth Ward on Friday evening, to ratify the nomination of Henry J. Raymond for Congress. A speech was made by F. S. Lambert, Esq., and he was followed by Mr. Raymond, who addressed the meeting in an extended and animated review of the questions at issue. In regard to the Congressional canvass, he said that he had no other motive for being a candidate except a desire to be of service to the country and the Union cause, and that as the Union men of the District, with a very considerable degree of unanimity, had thought he could do so best by going to Congress, he had accepted the nomination. He had done so, however, with the distinct statement that he reserved the right to withdraw whenever he should be satisfied that any other Union candidate could stand a better chance of carrying the district. He had made repeated personal attempts to secure an adjustment of the differences which seemed to stand in the way of harmony, but had entirely failed. He saw no way, therefore, of evading the labors and chances of the canvass, but felt bound to submit the whole matter to the action of the voters of the district. He then spoke of the importance of securing for the Union cause *two-thirds* of the next Congress in order to submit to the people the question of amending the Constitution so as to provide for the abolition of slavery, and said that a gain of *four* more members would give us the requisite number. The remainder of his speech was devoted to a discussion of the general subject.

After Mr. Raymond closed, some eloquent remarks were made in support of his nomination by C. S. Spencer, Esq., and a resolution was unanimously and enthusiastically passed, declaring that it was for the interest of the city and of the whole country, as well as of the Sixth District, that Mr. Raymond should be elected.

After some remarks from H. C. Van Vorst, President of the Association, and William Orton, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

THE NEW STATE OF NEVADA.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States passed an act, which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled "An act to enable the people of Nevada to form a constitution and State government," and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Whereas, The said Constitution and State Government have been formed pursuant to the conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, and the certificate required by the said act, and also, a copy of the Constitution and ordinances have been submitted to the President of the United States:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed upon me by the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-ninth. (Signed,) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

A Proclamation by Gov. Seymour, Appointing Commissioners to Proceed to Washington.

ALBANY, Sunday, Oct. 30.

Gov. Seymour has issued the following proclamation:

To Amasa J. Parker, William F. Allen and Wm. Kelly, greeting:

It being reported that Col. Samual North, agent of the State of New-York at Washington, together with certain other citizens of this State, not in the military or naval service of the United States, have been placed in arrest by the military authorities of the United States, and no reason for such arrest having been given to me, and being anxious to learn the facts of such arrest and the grounds therefor, to the end that no innocent person may be imprisoned without a fair and speedy trial, and that no obstacle may be put in the way of the soldiers of this State having a fair ballot according to its laws:

Know you, that I, Horatio Seymour, Governor of the State of New-York, do hereby appoint you, Amasa J. Parker, William F. Allen and William Kelly, Commissioners for and in behalf of the State of New-York, and do authorize and direct you and each of you, forthwith to proceed to the City of Washington as such Commissioners, there to inquire into the facts and circumstances relating to such arrests and alleged causes therefor, and to take such action in the premises as will vindicate the laws of the State and the rights and liberties of its citizens, to the end that justice may be done, and that all attempts to prevent soldiers from this State in the service of the United States, from voting, or to defraud them, or to coerce their action in voting, or to detain or alter the votes already cast by them, in pursuance of the laws of this State, may be exposed and punished; and that you report your proceedings to me with all convenient speed.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

D. Williams, Jr., Private Secretary.

Union Meeting at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Saturday, Oct. 29.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held here last evening. Judge Kellogg, of this State, was the first speaker, and was followed by H. J. Raymond, of New-York. It was the largest and most effective meeting held in this place during the campaign. This is one of the most "coppery" towns in Connecticut, but we intend to work hard for its redemption this fall.

Gen. Banks in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

An immense audience assembled in Faneuil Hall last night to listen to an address from Maj.-Gen. Banks. Ex-Gov. Boutwell presided. Gen. Banks was greeted with great enthusiasm.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

AN EXPEDITION DOWN THE RIVER.

The United States steamer *Don*, flagship of the Potomac Flotilla, has just returned from an expedition down the river. A short time since, at a point on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake Bay, a short distance below the mouth of the Potomac, near Wycomoco Inlet, a guerrilla party fired into Government transports, capturing and burning one of them. One of the objects of this expedition was to inaugurate retaliatory measures, and for this purpose a force was landed from the *Don* in the immediate neighborhood of this inlet, and residences of Confederates and rebel sympathizers known to harbor guerrillas were destroyed.

Afterward the flagship steamed up the Rappahannock as far as Sander's Wharf, and brought off Mrs. Garnett and family. She is the widow of the late Congressman Garnett, from Virginia; a niece by marriage of Ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter, and a daughter of Mr. Stevens, the well-known millionaire of New-York City. Being a loyal woman, she has been anxious for a long time to come North; but has been prevented from doing so by the rebel authorities. Taking advantage, however, of the proximity of our vessels, she escaped from her Southern detainers, and is now with her friends in the North.

MURDER OF GEN. DUFFIE.

Advices received report that Gen. Duffie, whose capture was reported in Saturday's Times, was murdered by the guerrillas, who took him.

PERSONAL.

Govs. Brough, of Ohio, and Yates, of Illinois, were both in town yesterday on business with the War Department respecting enlistments in their respective States.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S COMMISSION.

Advices have been received here that Gov. Seymour has appointed a commission of three prominent Democratic New-Yorkers to proceed at once to Washington to inquire into the arrest of Col. North and other citizens of New-York, in connection with the election frauds. People here are anxious to know whether he will delegate to this commission also, the presentation of the British disunion petition alluded to in the Washington dispatches in Sunday's Times, or superintend that job personally.

The Attack on the Belle St. Louis.

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamer *Belle St. Louis*, from Memphis, had 44 bales of cotton. It was Major Beisler, not Butler, killed on her at Randolph. One of the clerks of the steamer and twenty five deck hands, who had gone ashore for freight, were left, when the boat pushed out and were captured by guerrillas. Two of the guerrillas were killed by Paymasters Beebe and Smith.

Funeral of Gen. Bidwell.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. Bidwell, killed in Sheridan's recent victory, took place to-day. The streets were thronged with people. The funeral services were held at St. Paul's. The remains were interred at Forrest Lawn Cemetery with appropriate ceremonies, escorted by a large body of military and by the masonic fraternity.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. W. W. Averill and Staff, U. S. A.; Horatio F. Averill, New-York; Brig.-Gen. Chamberlain, U. S. A.; Col. Eddy, U. S. A., and J. M. Selover, Cuba, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

The present week terminates Mr. Maretzek's first subscription season of eighteen nights, bringing it close up to the time of election. Fifteen performances have already been given, and consequently there will be but three representations this week instead of four. There may be a Matinée on Saturday. To-night "Il Travatore" is to be repeated for the last time. On Wednesday "Don Giovanni" will be given with an unusually good cast, especially in the female department. It is as follows: *Donna Anna*, Madame Zucchi, *Donna Elvira*, Mademoiselle Morensi; and *Zerlina*, Miss Kellogg. Signor Bellini is the *Don*; Signor Susini the *Leporello*, and Signor Lotti the *Count*. On Wednesday evening Verdi's fine opera of "Rigoletto" will be produced for the *début* of Mademoiselle Van Zandt, a lady of high repute in musical circles. The programme of the week, it will be seen, is full of interest.

M. Juignet's pretty little French theatre (Niblo's Saloon) opened with elaborate punctuality at precisely 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. The attendance was all that could be desired, and more than could be accommodated. It was a matter of surprise how so many fashionably dressed ladies could accommodate themselves in the auditorium, but the surprise ceased when it was found that four ladies, much more fashionably dressed, could accommodate themselves on the stage. The play was by Georges Sand; a dramatic version of the well-known novel "Le Marquis de Villemer." It is a society piece, with a close and interesting love story, and a pleasant movement leading to an ordinary catastrophe. The situations are by no means striking, but the characters are well drawn and excellently preserved, whilst the dialogue is graceful and fluent. The play was acted very well, and owes its success to the merits of the artists rather than to the constructive abilities of the authoress. M. Faye was excellent as the hero; quiet, self-possessed and impressive. M. Larmet, as *Gaston*, acted with spirit, and gave abundant evidence that he is a desirable addition to the *troupe*. His costume, however, might have been better. Mad. Burgron looked the *Marquise* to perfection, and was acceptable in any way, Mad. Larmet was the heroine, and satisfied everyone with the delicacy of a really remarkable performance. The lady is indeed admirable, and must speedily become a favorite. Mlle. Karsch did not impress us so favorably. The remaining characters were sustained with ability by Mlle. Natalie, Dumas and Messrs. Rosseau, Chol and Leger. The next performance takes place on Tuesday evening.

The announcements to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, "Rosedale," (first time this season;) at Niblo's, "Fanchon;" at the Olympic, an entire change of programme—"Marguerite's Colors," for the *début* of Miss Eliza Newton, and "Dominique the Deserter," for the *rentrée* of Mr. Holston; at the Winter Garden, Mr. J. S. Clarke will repeat his magnificent performance of *Bob Tyke*, in the "School of Reform," and by way of contrast play, in the farce of "My Neighbor's Wife;" at the Broadway Theatre, Mr. Owens still electrifies the community with his wonderful personation of *Solon Shingle*. Mr. Owens also plays in the "Victims." At Barnum's Museum, (in the afternoon,) the "Buckle of Brilliants, or the Prince and the Watchman," and (in the evening) the "Prisoner of Spielberg;" at No. 585 Broadway, Robert Heller and his magical and musical wonders; at No. 720 Broadway (Hope Chapel,) the Bohemian Glassblowers; at No. 806, (Dodworth's,) Artemus Ward and his pictorial journey across the plains; and at the Hippotheatron, Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy, a new programme of equestrian and acrobatic feats. Fuller particulars of these various places of amusement can be found in our advertising columns.

First Concert of the Brooklyn Philharmonic.—Boston has its Common, New-York its Central Park, and Brooklyn its Philharmonic. From its opening to its annual closing, the society maintains social supremacy, and all balls, parties, festive gatherings, or popular meetings, make way for its rehearsals and its monthly concerts, as cheerfully as in the oriental land base-born churls avoid the presence of their three-tailed superiors. Mr. Theodore Eisfeld, although but nominally the conductor, is in reality the head and soul of this organization, as in accordance with his theories and parallel with his desires are based its habit and formed its custom. In compliance with a sumptuary law, firmly grounded as the origin of the society, its programmes are

unvarying in manner or matter. The entertainment at all times begins with a solid course of symphony, following this are side dishes in the way of vocal and instrumental soloists, then an intermission for conversational digestion, after which come a standard overture, a repetitive administration of side dishes, and a popular overture, by way of light dessert, and in deference to the Young American element which largely predominates in the audience, and which is apt to be troubled with heaviness of lid when the grand finale is not sufficiently brassy. The consequence of years of this sort of thing is apparent. All classes of the society's patrons are satisfied, the treasury is filled, and success perches upon the banners of the triumvirate Wyman-Hull-Van Dyck, who beam pleasantly from the directors' box upon the crowded house.

The slight charge at the door of $5 for a season ticket is made solely to keep off the crowd, and pay the expenses of the organization, but it signally fails in the former attempts, as the house is invariably filled to its utmost capacity, while hundreds retire in disgust, receive their money from the ticket seller, and register in emphatic terms their determination to be on hand early enough at the next concert, if they have to sit up all night for it. It would seem, in view of all this pecuniary and social success, to be clearly the duty, and the opportunity of the Direction, to devote much careful study to the education of the musical taste of the people of Brooklyn, to prepare irreproachable programmes, and to yield in no way to the pressure of fanatics or schoolists. This, we have reason to believe, is the aim of the leading men of the society, and the bread which they cast with much trouble upon the waters of society, some ten years ago, has returned to them in the guise of unprecedented prosperity.

On Saturday night the first concert of the current season was given with great *éclat*. The seats in the dress circle, by all odds the poorest part of the house, were reserved to such as saw fit to pay fifty cents extra, so that the crush at the doorway was not so insufferably fearful as on former occasions. An hour before the *entrée* of Mr. EISFELD, the Academy was filled, every seat being occupied or reserved, and a fairer sight or more inspiring audience we have rarely seen. Mr. EISFELD was greeted with cordial applause, and conducted with his customary grace and skill. The grand feature of the orchestral programme was the time-honored Pastoral Symphony of BEETHOVEN, which was faithfully interpreted, and received with merited approbation. Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, whose pleasant face has been missed for several years, added fresh laurels to her envied wreath, achieving a success such as the brief limits of a concert rarely afford an operatic artist. She sang an aria from GLUCK'S "Orphée" with a consummation of pathos and artistic effect, and after ROSSINI'S "Una Voce Poco Fa," responded to a tumultuous *encore* by a charming rendition of "Kathleen Mavourneen," self-accompanied upon the piano. Miss PHILLIPS has vastly improved in her recent tour, and the Philharmonic Society has performed a graceful courtesy in thus first extending the hand of welcome. Mr. SCHREIBER'S efforts on the cornet were received with the accustomed favor, and, as is the cheerful habit of our friends, the much-blown artist was sorely taxed by the *encore*. However, both parties were greatly pleased, and that suffices. BERLIOZ'S "King Lear" (overture) was played for the first time, but with not entire success. The overture to "Maritana," by WALLACE, was, with the younger and more enthusiastic portion of the audience, the orchestral success. Smash, bang, crash, whang—pleasant melodies and tuneful sequences make up the enthusiasm of the house, and secured for the pot-pourristic effort an applause which the more modest strains of its predecessor equally merited, but failed to receive. As a whole, and in fact, the concert was an undoubted success, affording great pleasure to the audience, and reflecting credit upon the able professors who interpreted the compositions, and the mind which fashioned the whole.

The first rehearsal for the second concert will be had on Wednesday, Nov. 9, when the following orchestral selections will be given: LACHNER'S Grand Premium Symphony, MARSCHNER'S overture, "Le Vampire," and ROSSINI'S overture, "Siege of Corinth."

ITALIAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN.—On Thursday next, "Don Giovanni", with an immense cast, will be given at the Brooklyn Academy.

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MARRIED.

BIGELOW—SMITH.—At Hanover, N. H., Wednesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith, JOHN A. BIGELOW, of Malden, N. Y., and HATTIE M., daughter of the officiating clergymen.

DICKINSON—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 26, by Rev. E. R. Atwell, of St. Luke's Church, EDWARD A. DICKINSON and Miss GEORGIE A. THOMPSON, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Edward Thompson, all of this City.

EASTON—WILLIAMS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 25, at Trinity M. E. Church, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, D. D., FREDERICK J. EASTON and ISABEL J., daughter of P. H. Williams, Esq., all of this city.

GREIG—KIP.—At the residence of the bride's father, Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 27, by Rev. J. P. Strong, WILLIAM GREIG, Jr., of Lodi, N. J., and ESTER J., daughter of Walling Kip.

MCGWIRE—LAWSON.—In New Hamburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. H. Wood, Rev. W. W. MCGWIRE, of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss JOSEPHINE LAWSON, of New-Hamburgh, N. Y. No cards.

NOBLE—ACLY.—In St. John's Church, New-Milford, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 27, by Rev. C. Y. Acly, assisted by Rev. J. F. Schroeder, ALFRED H. NOBLE and ELEANOR DEY, second daughter of the first-named clergyman, all of New-Milford. No cards.

NOE—HARRING.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, Oct. 25, by Rev Mr. Mattisen, ISAAC A. NOE and Miss AMELIA HARRING, both of this City. No cards.

DIED

BANTA.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, MARY WASHBURN, wife of Nelson H. Banta, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, Nov. 1.

BRANDER.—On Saturday, Oct. 29, of a lingering illness, HARRIET A., wife of James S. Brander, formerly of New-Orleans, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Edward Matthews, are requested to attend her funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.

☞ New-Orleans and Petersburgh papers please copy.

BULLOCH.—At Madison, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 30, Mrs. MARTHA BULLOCH, aged 63 years.

Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CORBIT.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, JANE CORBIT, wife of John Corbit, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 407 West 25th-st.

CRANE.—At Baltimore, on Thursday, Oct. 27, at 6 o'clock P. M., BENJAMIN CRANE, of that city, in the 66th year of his age.

GINOCCHIO.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Saturday morning, Oct. 29, after a severe illness, LOUIS GINOCCHIO, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Edward Vincent, and his brother, John B. Ginocchio, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Joseph's Church, at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, Oct. 31, without further notice. The remains will be taken to St. Peter's Cemetery for Interment.

HARPER.—At West Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday evening, Oct. 29, CATHARINE HARPER, widow of the late William Harper.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock.

HOMAN.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, SUSIE V., second daughter of Richard S. and Susan Homan, aged 13 years, 1 month and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 251 Henry-st., on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock.

KING.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, LOUIS P. KING, aged 31 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 484 Broome-st.

LYNCH.—On Saturday, Oct. 29, at 12 o'clock M., AGNES, daughter of James and Catharine Lynch, aged 6 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 90 East 21st-st., on Monday morning, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—On Friday, Oct. 28, in Philadelphia JOSEPH PLUME, eldest son of Gershom and Mary Josephine Lockwood, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 McDougal-st., on Monday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PIKE.—On Sunday morning, Oct. 30, ANNE ELIZA PIKE, wife of Nicolas Pike, in the 38th year of her age.

The friends of the family and those of her father, Francois Parsa, and also of her sister, Mrs. John Osborn, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 83 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

STURSBERG.—On Friday morning, Oct. 28, of convulsions, MARGARET V., wife of Robert Stursberg, and second daughter of George and Jane Chilton.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 192 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 31st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 29, Miss SALLY THOMAS, in the 92d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Monday,) Oct. 31, at 4 o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church.

THOMPSON.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, ARTHUR, son of James R. and Katharine Thompson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 90 Warren st., Jersey City, without further invitation.

CONTINENTAL LODGE, No. 117, I. O. OF O. F.—The members of the above Lodge are requested to meet at their Rooms, No. 132 Bowery, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late and worthy Brother, JACOB WAGNER, P. G. Members of the Order are earnestly invited to attend. By order.
JOHN T. HARDING, N. G.
J. H. MARX, Secretary.

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IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
J. WILSON GREEN, Ch'n Nom. Conv.
JAS. W. HUSTED, Secretary.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

A meeting of this Club will be held at
COOPER INSTITUTE
ON
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND,
Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW,
Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Esq.,
will address the meeting.

Singing by the GLEE CLUB.
FRONT SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.
CHARLES S. SPENCER,
President.
JOHN M. COSTA,
Chairman Executive Committee.
ALLAN COOPER, H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

GRAND MERCHANTS' MEETING,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.

In pursuance of the call, published on Saturday, the Merchants and Business Men of New-York are invited to meet THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock, at the corner of
WALL AND BROAD STS.,
to express their desire for the election of
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
The meeting will be addressed by eminent merchants and other distinguished gentlemen.

R. L. MULFORD,
A. L. DE CAMP,
M. H. DUCKWORTH,
S. BESSON,
S. A. LAMBERT,
A. SCOTT, Jr.,
EDWIN FLOYD,
ALEXANDER AGER,
Committee of Arrangements.

HEADQUARTERS UNION "WAR EAGLES,"
BROADWAY AND 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, THE various Ward Clubs, Loyal Leagues, German and other Union organizations, will report to the Special Committee to complete the arrangements for the Grand Union Torchlight Procession and Mass Meeting at Union-square, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1864, on THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, in order that proper places may be assigned them in the line.

By order, E. C. LEE, Chairman.
JAMES M. THOMSON,
Grand Commander.
SAMUEL COX, Secretary.

UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

Seventh Assembly District, 9th and 15th Wards.
For Assembly,
THOMAS E. STEWART.
A. J. CAMPBELL,
Chairman Nominating Convention.
D. SEAMAN, Secretary.

GREAT GERMAN MASS MEETING
FOR FREEDOM AND UNION,
ON THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.
Major-Gen. CARL SCHURZ
AND
Dr. FREDERICK SCHUCTZ
will address their German fellow-citizens on the *State of the Country* and the *Presidential Election*.
The meeting will commence at 7½ o'clock P. M.
The first rows of seats are reserved for ladies.

THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

William Seligmann,	Leopold S. Werner,
Herman Sturn,	R. Weil Von Gernsbach,
Herman D. Tollkampf,	Theodore Wehle,
Eugene S. Ballin,	Herman Rose,
Augustus Weismann,	Sig. Kaufmann,
Charles Sanders,	Dr. Goldmark,
Frederick Heule,	A. Frank,
Henry Verhuven,	Prof. Kroerner,
Frederick Schwedler,	Sias Lud. Vrapff,
Dr. Teilkampf,	A. Erbe,
Ad. Dorral,	Louis Dürr,
Dr. Vindlich,	Dr. Waterman,
Dr. Verakowitzer,	Henry Bischoff,
Dr. Hoeber,	Henry Siegmann,
William Hardt,	H. F. Gerke,
H. Marcuse,	Benj. Lehmaier,
H. Balzer,	Frederick Kapp,
Max Landmann,	Frederick Fitz,
Gustavus Thiesen,	L. Wickert.
Philipp Walter.	

SIXTEENTH WARD UNION MEETINGS,
At the Old Headquarters, No. 245 8th-av.,
will be addressed as follows:
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31,
Hon. ISAAC DAYTON,
H. C. VAN VORST, Esq.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1,
Hon. DAVID R. JAQUES,
W. R. STAFFORD, Esq.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
Hon. W. T. B. MILLIKEN,
A. J. DITTENHOEFER, Esq.
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 3,
Hon. JOHN C. DIMMICK,
CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 4,
Col. WILLIAM GURNEY,
Hon. SAMUEL C. REED,
Friends of the cause are invited to attend.
By order of the Executive Committee,
WM. R. STAFFORD, Chairman.
PHILIP JORDAN, Secretary.

FOR CONGRESS,
BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE.
Mass Ratification Meeting for the above Regular Union Nomination, will be held TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, 1864, at Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., at 8 o'clock. Seats secured for ladies.
REV. WM. H. BOOLE,
REV. R. M. HATFILED,
HON. A. J. H. DUGANNE,
HON. WALDO HUTCHINS,
GABRIEL HARRISON, Esq.,
GEORGE ZERWILLEGER, Esq.,
will address the meeting. A Glee Club will be in attendance. CEPHAS BRAINARD, President.
GEO. B. DAVIS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN UNION CLUB.

Young men, there is but one week more for our work. Do not fail to improve it. If you have not yet connected yourselves with any political organization you cannot do so too soon.

Come and join us to-night!

The room of the Club, No. 5 Clinton Hall, will be open THIS EVENING for the distribution of documents and admission of members.

Members and others who desire to take part in the parade of the 2d inst., will please attend early.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN,
President.
JAS. W. CROMWELL,
Secretary.
E. W. COGGESHALL,
Chairman Executive Committee.

SIXTH WARD UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB

The Sixth Ward Union Campaign Club will meet on MONDAY EVENING next, the 31st instant, at No. 475 Pearl-st., at 7 o'clock, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and JOHNSON and the other nominations of the Union Party. Speeches by the Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Simeon Draper, Dr. Edmund J. Koch, Henry S. Smith, Esq., James D. McClelland, Esq., Hon. Charlton Lewis and others. Singing by the Union Glee Club. The Chair will be taken at 7 o'clock precisely.

"Rally round the flag, boys,
Rally once again."

THOMAS H. MARTIN, OWEN O'CONNELL, } Secretaries. JOSEPH BRECK, President.
ED. A. NICHOLS, Treas. A. WINTER, Vice-President.

EIGHTEENTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.

A Public Meeting of the above Association will be held at headquarters, 207 Broadway and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. The following eminent speakers will address the meeting:
Rev. Dr. BELLOWS,
Col. FRED. A. CONCKLING,
WILLIAM M. PEEBLES, Esq.
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.
Hon. ISAAC DAYTON.
The Union citizens of the Eighteenth and adjoining wards are invited to attend. Front seats reserved for ladies.
JAMES M. THOMSON, President.
WM. DRUMMOND, WM. S. OPDYKE, } Secretaries.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION, MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNITED UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

UNION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

UNION AND CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
IXth District XVIth Ward.
SAMUEL C. REED,
THE PRESENT INCUMBENT.

POLITICAL.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.
Headquarters corner of Broadway and 19th-st.

A PUBLIC MEETING
will be held at the above headquarters on
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.,
Prof. C. F. MANSFIELD,
Capt. GEO. F. NOYES,
and other speakers will address the meeting.
MACDONOUGH'S UNION GLEE CLUB
will entertain the meeting with patriotic songs.

YORKVILLE.

THE LINCOLN AND JOHNSON ASSOCIATION will be addressed on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, by S. M. HEWLETT, Esq., at Lincoln Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 86th-st., at 7½ o'clock.
H. P. ALLEN, President.
CHARLES E. MINOR, Secretary.

HON. HORACE GREELEY

Will address the LINCOLN AND JOHNSON UNION ASSOCIATION, at their Hall at
YORKVILLE,
On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Come and hear him, at the corner of 3d-av. and 86th-st.
HORATIO P. ALLEN, President.
CHARLES E. MINOR, Secretary.

TO VOTERS.

Persons desiring to register their names for voting will find a list of places of registry, also maps showing the boundary line of each election district in the city, at the headquarters of Young Mens' Republican Union, Gibson's Building, corner Broadway and 13th-st. Open daily. Documents and tickets may be had on application.

UNION MASS MEETING,

At Broadway and 47th-st. Hall, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers—Maj. JAMES HAGGERTY, Capt. GEO. F. NOYES, Hon. JOSHUA M. VAN COTT, Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee. Anderson's Union Glee Club will sing. Ladies are invited to attend. Seats reserved. GEO. P. BRADFORD, President.
HIRAM W. BARNEY, Secretary.

CONVENTION AND MASS MEETING OF THE DEMOCRACY OPPOSED TO THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.—All of Democratic faith, who retain their respect for the manhood and patriotism which animated the Democratic party in the days of Jackson; who will not consent that the cherished name and principles of that party be disgraced; who cannot endure the shame of seeing their country's flag lowered to a tottering foe ever ready to trample it in the dust; who deny that the American Democracy was fairly represented at Chicago by the few, who, by threats of North-western revolt, forced upon the Convention the degrading concession that "the war," so nobly fought by our brave army and navy, "was a failure, and that justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities;" who believe that the immediate cessation of hostilities "should begin with Southern traitors and not with Northern patriots; who believe that we should first exhaust the rebel armies, before we attempt "to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship;" who insist "that the Union must be preserved at all hazards," and are determined to preserve it whole and entire at any sacrifice and against all attacks from whatever quarter; such are requested to meet at the COOPER INSTITUTE, in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of NOVEMBER, 1864, to consider the proper course to be pursued in the present exigencies of public affairs, and of preserving the honor and integrity of our country.

Democrats from all parts of the Union, whose sentiments accord with the spirit of this call, are invited to be present.

F. B. CUTTING,	M. ULSHOEFFER,
MOSES TAYLOR,	WM. H. WEBB,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT	PETER COOPER,
JOHN A. DIX,	GEO. B. BUTLER,
HENRY G. STEBBINS,	HENRY NICOLL,
ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr.,	D. S. CODDINGTON,
ALEX. T. STEWART,	ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT,
THEO. ROOSEVELT,	A. VANDERPOOL,
GUSTAV. A. CONOVER,	JAMES WADSWORTH,
JAMES R. WHITING,	ALFRED A. VALENTINE,
JOHN A. STEWART,	HENRY T. INGALLS.

Also signed by Hon. E. C. Bailey,

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and ave the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000,** maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of **7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.**

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into **5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS,** with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 1 YEAR MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PETROLEUM

☞ OIL STOCKS. ☜
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street.

Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.

ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY Dividends are for sale at
NICOLAY'S,
STOCK SALES ROOMS,
No. 52 William-street.
☞ First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

HEYDRICK OIL COMPANY.
VENANGO COUNTY, PA.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
PAR VALUE, $10 PER SHARE. SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5.
TRUSTEES:
Hon. F. A. TALMADGE, No. 25 Chambers-st.
GEORGE WRIGHTSON, No. 30 Pine-st., American Chrome Co., New-York.
JAMES E. BRAINE, Seventh Ward Bank.
WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York.
L. P. HARWOOD, Empire Buildings, Broadway.
HENRY D. WALKER, American Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Co.
J. HOLLY PLATT, Sing Sing.
JOHN B. WANDLE, Piermont.

The Company possess *three* producing interests in Venango County, one of which is in the famous Heydrick Well; also, two wells in process of sinking, of which one will be completed in from twelve to fifteen days.

Also, 76 acres of good flat land near the Alleghany River, a short distance above Pit Hole Creek. These interests will enable the Company to pay a dividend of two per cent. a month on capital invested

The subscription books of the Company will be opened on MONDAY, 31st of October, when a limited number of shares can be obtained at subscription price, free from assessment, at the office of
CHARLES R. BRAINE,
(BRAINE & HERBERT.)
No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

Where maps and plans of the properties can be seen, and all information obtained.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 58th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s, OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

CULVER, PENN & CO., BANKERS,
No. 19 Nassau-st.,
are prepared to supply
BONDS OF THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
in amounts to suit purchasers, also receive subscriptions for the
NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
allowing subscribers ¼ per cent. commission; and buy and sell at market rates.
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
and other Government Securities.

THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of November, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The transfer books will be closed on Oct. 27.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of one (1) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of NOVEMBER, at their office, No. 33 Pine-st. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 27th of October.
CHARLES THROCKMORTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS.
The undersigned has for sale and will pay particular attention to the purchase of only the desirable and regular dividend paying PETROLEUM STOCKS, such as the Noble and Delemster, Dalzell, McElheny, McClintockville, of Philadelphia, and Germania, Highgate and Knickerbocker, of New York. JOHN PONDIR, No. 33 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
in first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY
TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OFFICE OF THE MENDOTA MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF this Company, held at this office on the 13th inst., it was resolved "That the President be empowered to sell 2,500 shares of the Company's reserved stock at not less than par ($5.)
In pursuance of the above resolution, tenders will be received at this office for any part of the above 2,500 shares, until the 1st November, when the stock will be allotted to the highest bidder. In the apportionment, preference will be given to the existing stockholders, and as nearly as possible in proportion to their holdings.
CHAS. J. WELLS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1864.
THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1ST, NEXT, from the second mortgage bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, and from the funded coupon bonds of the Chicago and North Western Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, 19 BROAD-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.
THE INTEREST DUE NOVEMBER 1ST, 1864, on the Second Mortgage Bonds, the Interest Bonds and the Equipment Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY
and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 3, from 9 to 4 P. M. Near Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE.
1,000 shares Buchanan Farm Oil Company.
1,000 shares Manhattan Oil Company.
800 shares Knickerbocker Oil Company.
1,000 shares Germania Oil Company.
1,000 shares Rynd Farm Oil Company.
250 shares McKinley Oil Company.
1,000 shares Highgate Oil Company.
1,000 shares Bergen Coal and Oil Company.
1,000 shares Consolidated Oil Company.
1,000 shares Story and McClintock Company.
1,000 shares Northern Light Company.
All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River
Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region. WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000,
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq.....New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL.....Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER M. D.....New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER.....Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D.....New-York.
J. T. SANGER.....New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH.....New-York.

To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO.,
No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE PRESIDENT PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000,
IN SHARES OF $25 EACH, PAR VALUE.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $5 PER SHARE.
Being in full payment for a $5 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
100,000 SHARES RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.
THESE LANDS CONTAIN ABOUT 2,400 ACRES, on the Alleghany River, and on Hemlock, Forcupine and McCrea Creeks, MAKING AN OIL-BOILING TERRITORY OF OVER TEN AND A HALF MILES IN EXTENT. The wells on the adjoining property, known as the "Celebrated Hendrick" wells and "Pithole Creek" wells, are famous for their immense supply of oil. The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.
To the capitalist and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered.
Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of
L. B. SIMPSON & CO., No 64 Cedar-st.

THE
SUN OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
This company is organized upon 18 acres of land in fee on Oil Creek, Crawford County, Pennsylvania.
For Prospectus or information, address the Sun Oil Company of New-York, No. 8 Wall-st., or Box No. 2,017 Post-office.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. AUTZ, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON.....229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY.....260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING.....263 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE.....8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN.....237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,0000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Treas. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R., CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 24, 1864.
COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, N. Y.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 55 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1850, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, of New York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

NOTICE—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will be opened at the North River Bank, cor. of Dey and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, the 31st day of October, 1864, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and will be continued from day to day until the whole amount of the proposed capital of $200,000 is subscribed.
LEVI APGAR,
MARTIN T. BUNN,
JOHN H. HOLDANE, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A call for an installment of Five per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Company has been made this day, payable to the Treasurer at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO.,
No. 200 Broadway, New-York, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Sinking Fund Bonds of this company, falling due on the 1st of November next, will be paid on and after that day at their office. HENRY MORGAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.
ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 181 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, October 18, 1864.
CITIZENS BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the first day of November next, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.
ALMY & CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.
All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.
FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits *which may be drawn without previous notice.*

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 240 BROADWAY.
FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 5-20 gold-bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.
Commission, ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.
Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881.
Government securities on hand for sale.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier. D. L. ROSS, President.

NORTHERN LIGHT
OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.
The property of this company consists of valuable oil lands in fee, on the following well-known farms: Locke, Stackpole, Avery, Smith, Jones, Sanny, Shaffer, McElheny, John and Widow McClintock, Rynd, &c., all being located directly on, and include the very best part of Oil Creek, Venango County, Penn., comprising over
(200) TWO HUNDRED ACRES IN FEE SIMPLE,
and
(300) THREE HUNDRED ACRES IN INTEREST,
mostly worked without expense to the company, together with interests in the celebrated EMPIRE, HAMMOND, and over 25 OTHER WELLS NOW IN PROGRESS.
The present receipts of the company, at $8 per barrel, pays over 3 PER CENT. PER MONTH ON ITS CAPITAL of $1,000,000 of 200,000 shares, at $10 per share.
The public can rely on this being one of the very best enterprises ever offered for the investment of capital. Subscribers not finding the property as represented, can, at their option, withdraw from the company.
30 per cent. of the subscription payable when subscribed; balance,
20 per cent. 30 days thereafter;
20 per cent. 60 days thereafter;
30 per cent. 90 days thereafter;
by which time the developments now in progress are expected to place the stock above par.
FIRST DIVIDEND IN NOVEMBER.
PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH HOWLAND.
TRUSTEES.
WM. H. WEBB, S. J. MACY,
CHAS. HARTSHORNE, J. COUILLARD,
GEO. W. STEELE, F. H. WOLCOTT,
JOSEPH HOWLAND, JONATHAN WATSON,
JOHN L. ASPINWALL.
Books of subscription will remain open for a few days ONLY, at the office of JOHN BOYCE & SON,
No. 63 Pearl, near Broad-st.,
or AVIS, PLUMER & CO.,
No. 76 Broad-st, New-York.

PETROLEUM
OIL STOCKS
for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st
Paying from 1 to 10 per cent. a month, as follows:

Home,	Oil Creek,
Clifton,	Alleghany and Pittsburgh,
McKinley,	Noble Well,
Excelsior,	Buchanan,
Columbia,	Blood Farm,
Consolidated,	Central,
Enterprise,	Cherry Run,
Guilde Farm,	Germania,
Oil City,	Union Consolidated,
Highgate,	Baltimore,
Revenue,	Success,
Manhattan,	N. Y. & Alleghany River,
United States,	Rynd Farm,
Venango,	Bohlman,
Miller,	Knickerbocker,
Hammond,	N. Y. Maple Shade,
Oceanic,	Watson

Also, other Petroleum Oil Stocks may be found at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE ADVERTISER HAS a very valuable Oil Farm, situated on Oil Creek, Penn., containing about 400 acres of good producing oil lands, (about seven wells bored,) which he is desirous of either selling or forming a first-class "Petroleum Stock Company."
This is a good opportunity for parties wishing to invest in Oil Lands.
The farm is valuable enough to form a stock company with a capital of two million dollars.
Only first-class parties need answer.
Address F. BUCKNER, Box No. 176 *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 8th day of November, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

INTEREST ON INDIANA SIX PER CENT. BONDS.—On and after the 1st of November next, we will pay the coupons due on the Indiana six per cent. war loan debt due on that day.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. interest of the net profits for the past six months, payable at the present office of the Bank, No. 4 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, November 1. Stockholders will please surrender up the certificates of stock they now hold, and receive new ones instead.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1864.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders (free of Government tax) on and after the 10th of November. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE DALZELL Petroleum Company have this day declared their fifth monthly dividend of One per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, Philadelphia Bank Buildings, Philadelphia, on and after 29th inst.
G. E. FRYER, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1864.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra Dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now will draw interest from Nov. 1.
LUTHER C. CARTER,
President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 14-ST. AND 8TH-AV.,
Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

FURNITURE TO RENT.—A LADY HAVING a full supply of furniture for a large house, will rent it to reliable parties, or would associate herself with the principal of a school, who might desire the use of the furniture. Address Box No. 3,141, New-York Post-office.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PRINTING.

JAMES BELLARD, FASHIONABLE
WEDDING AND VISITING CARD
ENGRAVER AND PRINTER,
No. 131 Fulton-st., New-York.
For over 50 specimens by mail, send 26 cents.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—West side Park-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Two four-story extra first-class houses, 24x62, lot 105 feet, brown-stone; ashlers 24 inches wide, extra thick, built chiefly by day's work, including carpentry, plumbing, painting, &c.; elaborate rosewood and oak doors on first floor; black walnut stairs from basement to attic inclusive; walnut wainscoting from basement to second story; dumb waiters to attic; elegantly carved marble mantles; walnut and oak dining-room mantels, richly carved and variegated; large and beautifully furnished butler's pantry; laundry, separate from kitchen; two bath-rooms and three water-closets; dry, and perfectly ventilated cellars, each three sidewalk vaults and larders; heavy corinthian porticos; walls extra thick; all the floors of two thicknesses of narrow pine flooring; built and finished in the best possible workmanlike manner throughout; style and beauty of architecture unsurpassed; and are substantially duplicates of one adjoining, built for advertiser's occupancy, E. W. MILBANK, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., or No. 82 Front-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it, or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND FOR SALE—One of the most beautiful and complete places on Staten Island, on high ground; large and elegant mansion, decorated and finished with good taste; approached by macadamized avenue; vinery, conservatory, green-house, large and roomy coach-house and stable for 10 or 12 horses, cow-shed, &c.; extensive and fine views obtained from the mansion and all parts of the grounds; large vegetable and fruit garden and numerous old shades. Possession at an early day. Most of the furniture can be bought if wanted. Price $40,000, including 20 acres of land. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER AND FARMING LANDS, in parcels of fifty acres and over, to suit purchasers—a very valuable tract of land, containing 3,400 acres, situated on the line of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, near its junction with Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, affording convenient access to New-York, and 20 miles distant from Philadelphia. The soil is of prime quality, and a large portion covered with timber of original growth. The neighborhood is remarkable for health, and generally desirable. A well-improved farm and well-established tavern and store stands on the tract. For further information address JOHN DICKSON, No. 320 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., 68 acres of land; beautifully located on the bank of the Hackensack River, opposite of Hackensack village, with 900 feet of bold river front; will make 100 beautiful building spots; is well watered and plenty of fruit of all kinds; is good land for garden purposes; within one-half mile of the railroad station, which terminates foot of Chamber-st., New-York; is known as the Amos farm. Will be sold at auction, by order of Court, on the 15th day of November, at 2 P. M., on the premises; is twelve miles' drive from Hoboken. For particulars inquire of E. R. KIRK, No. 195 West-st., New-York.
DAVID B. AMOS.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A TWO-STORY basement, and finished attic, equal to a three-story dwelling, having conveniences of pantries, closets, range, bathrooms, gas, hot and cold water, &c., throughout, and an excellent cellar. No. 163 Amity-st., one door from Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Lot 25x200, bearing a variety of choice fruits; neighborhood unexceptionable. The house is heated by a portable furnace in the lower hall. The location is convenient to the railway lines and ferries. One-half or two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at No. 142 Atlantic-st., or at No. 68 Cedar-st., N. Y. N. B.—Part of the present furniture for sale.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, a small brick, basement house, nearly new, located near Hanson-place and Fort Green-place, with all modern improvements, newly papered and painted, and in every respect in perfect condition throughout; a rare chance to those wishing a cosy house; convenient to cars, and in a choice neighborhood; the occupant and owner about removing from the city. For particulars, address HODGES, Box No. 4,039 New-York Post-office.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, FOR $10,000.
A three-story brown-stone house, for $14,000.
A four-story brown-stone house, for $20,000.
A four-story, brown-stone, English-basement house, for $13,000.
Mortgages if desired, at 6 per cent. interest. Possession on or before Dec. 1, 1864. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 45 feet front and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st.; the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J.
ELLIS DUNN.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot, on the west side of Columbia st., Brooklyn Heights, with store on Furman-st.; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet; house contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STEAM ISAW, PLANing and grist mill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, in complete running order with excellent engine. Sheds for lumber and coal. Three hundred feet of wharf. Two acres of ground with handsome residence; admirable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to PARSONS & WARD, No. 81 Cedar st.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-five acres of valuable Woodland, No. 38, Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., eight miles from Oswego and from Fulton, with plank roads to each place. Heavy growth of ash, maple and hemlock timber. Apply to J. H. KINGSBURY, Martville, Cayuga Co., or S. SIDNEY SMITH, No 216 N. Pearl-st., Albany.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE.—BENEDICT & COIT No. 4 Pine-st., have for sale very desirable dwelling houses, furnished and unfurnished, some with immediate possession, on Murray Hill and other good localities. They would call special attention to some new houses on 36th, 38th, 39th and 46th sts, near 5th-av.

FOR SALE.—THE PLACE NEAR THE FORDham road, a mile from McComb's Dam, and half a mile west of Morrisania Station of Harlem Railroad, known as the "Dr. Morris Place." Immediate possession can be had of the present tenant. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON SIXTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs., a first-class four-story brown stone front house, 20x50; lot 100 feet; immediate possession given. Apply to GEO. J. HAMILTON, Builder, No. 296 Lexington-av.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The entire block on west side of 1st-av., between 2d and 3d sts., formerly occupied by the soap and candle manufactory of Allan Hay & Co. Apply to ALLAN HAY, No. 33 Broad-st., or to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSTANTIAL FIVE-STORY store, No. — Spruce-st., near Nassau, south side; one of the best stores in that desirable neighborhood for occupation or investment; building 25x96. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, 30TH-ST., A three story and basement house, three rooms deep, 25 feet by 60, lot 100, with all the furniture, and possession given. Also, a FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8, from 10 to 3.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY, high-basement and extension house, magnificently furnished; fine location, in Brooklyn, near DeKalb-av. Will be sold at a bargain. This is worthy of attention. Apply to WHARTON BROS., No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at South Bergen, two miles by horse-cars from Jersey City Ferry, Montague Villa, fitted up with every modern convenience. Apply to C. H. SMITH, No. 110 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PLOTS OF LOTS IN the vicinity of Manhattan-square, (the new botanical garden for the Central Park,) between 77th and 81st sts. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,613	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,319	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 5
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis.....Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Dec 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Nov. 3, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
CITY OF MANCHESTER.SATURDAY.....Nov. 12
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 19
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $85, $95, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,
Will sail as follows:

SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWONADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, Dec. 24.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwonada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. BELIN & CO.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at NOON, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. E. E. VAILL,
Will leave pier No 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.
Passage, first-class, $80.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEO. WASHINGTON will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 12.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec 17.
H. W. HARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship CHAMPION, DAVID WILSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The ARIEL, RUSSEL, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Celtic*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of November. Passengers are requested to be on board by 8 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail on the 16th of November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RIO JANEIRO—PASSAGE ONLY.—THE superior British Barque TALISMAN, Capt. Raffle, will sail as above about Nov. 10. For passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
I. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
FALLOUT & UNDERHILL, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH!
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City or New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. B. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10, 30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:26, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st. East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2 20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA
reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING,
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 5:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE AGE—INTENSE EXCITEMENT—NATURAL LAWS SET AT DEFIANCE—ASTOUNDING PHENOMENA.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1864, and every evening until further notice, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. The above reward will be paid to any person who can detect any imposition, deception or machinery in the wonderful and astounding manifestations produced by an invisible and intelligent power in the in the presence of the MYSTERIOUS MEDIA, composed of Mrs. FERRIS and the brothers and sister EDDY, which set at defiance gravitation and other known laws.
The following phenomena are often produced, both in public and private seances:
A table lifted in the air and kept suspended despite the physical efforts of a number of powerful persons to place it on its feet; hands of various sizes and colors frequently shown and felt; musical instruments, bells, &c., wafted about and played upon; a solid iron ring often put upon the arms of persons within the circle or cabinet; some of the media raised from the floor and placed upon a higher object; and other equally astonishing phenomena, defying alike the criticism of the skeptic and the theories of the scientific world.
A committee will be selected nightly by the audience.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commences at 7¾.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved front seats $1. May be secured daily at the box office, from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM JOHN G. LIGHTBODY'S Printing Ink Factory, 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., a BRASS ECCENTRIC STRAP. For the above reward, apply to JOHN G. LIGHTBODY, No. 24 Beekman-st.

$10.—LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING blank checks and a draft for $50, payable to my order. Payment on draft has been stopped. $10 will be paid to party returning same by mail, or at my office, No. 27 Wall-st., or at 3d-av. Savings Bank.
S. K. GREEN.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,627, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

LOST—A DIAMOND SCARF-PIN. $10 REWARD will be paid to the finder, by leaving it at No. 7 College-place.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 20TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children; at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Call for a circular.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular

FERRERO'S
DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 161 FIFTH-AV.
Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Tuesdays, at 4 P. M.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC.—"COME RALLY, FREEMEN, RALLY."
"Atlanta's Ours, and Fairly Won."
"The Copperhead of 1864."
"The Chicago Copperhead."
"And the Copperhead of 1865."
"God save our Noble Union."
"Friends of the Union, we greet you."
"No Slave beneath that Starry Flag."
Music by James G. Clark and others.
Price 30 cents each; $2 50 per dozen. Mailed free.
BY HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway-New York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, shall be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.
The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.
By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears. Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandings of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. ORDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 21, 1864.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of ten per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the list of November next.
THOMAS B. TAPPAN,
Water Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, in the suit of Francis Danley and Willy Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Sept. 29, 1864.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE COAL LAND,
On George's Creek, Allegany County, Maryland, containing about
100 ACRES OF "THE BIG VEIN."

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Alleghany County, as a Court of Equity, in a case wherein William M. F. Magraw and others are complainants, and Wm. Beall and others are defendants, for the resale of the lands therein described for the payment of the balance of the purchase money on the sale of said lands heretofore sold to the purchaser, under the original decree, and remaining due and unpaid under the original sale, I will sell at public sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of Cumberland, on THURSDAY, the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock A. M., all that tract of land lying on George's Creek, in Alleghany County, Md., called "MT. CLARE," sometimes called "Mt. Hope," patented by the State of Maryland to Jesse Tomlinson, deceased, and containing 119¾ acres, more or less. This tract of land is one of the most valuable in the coal region for the number of acres, and contains about 100 acres of the large vein of coal, and lies adjacent to the lands of the American Coal Company. It is about the last of the "Big Vein" in George's Creek known to be for sale. The coal is accessible at small cost, and the title unquestionable.
TERMS OF SALE—as prescribed by the decree:—One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments at one and two years from the day of sale—the deferred payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds of the purchaser, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee, or cash to be paid on the day of sale.
Upon payment of the purchase money in full, a good and sufficient deed will be executed to the purchaser, he paying stamps and cost of deed.
THOMAS I. McKAIG, Trustee.
October 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.
E. E. TAYLOR,
J. B. TAYLOR,
Administrators.
May 2-law6m. Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR,

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of strung pearl work, will call and pay. Also, claimants will present their bills for settlement to F. A. THIBAULT, Administrator.
N. B.—The business continued as usual at the old place, No. 69 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway. Pearls bought and sold by F. A. THIBAULT.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN. COMMENCES AT 7½.
MONDAY, OCT. 31,
And every evening of the week
Excepting Friday
(The regular DE BOOTS and TOODLES night.)
MR. J. S. CLARKE
AS
ROBERT TYKE.
This magnificent piece of character-acting having created
AN ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED,
THE INTENSITY OF FEELING,
GRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION and
DEPTH AND BEAUTY OF PATHOS
exhibited by Mr. Clarke in his picture of Tyke, entitle it to rank among the most cherished
MASTER PIECES
of the dramatic art. At the close of each act he was called before the curtain to receive the enthusiastic homage of an audience between whom and the character he represented he had established at the commencement and maintained to the close of the play an unbroken link of sympathy and interest.
Also, in order to offer the strongest possible contrast and exhibit the powers of Mr. CLARKE in two characters displaying entirely different functions of his art—the one calling for the deepest sentiment and pathos, the other the largest breadth of humor—will be presented for the first time this season, the excruciatingly funny farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Brown, the Broker.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET,
(Her original character in the play of that name)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
Warrants the manager in announcing it for
MONDAY, OCT. 31, AND EVERY NIGHT.
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7¾.
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 31,
The Comic Drama, in two acts, entitled
MARGUERITE'S COLORS.
First appearance in America of
MISS ELIZA NEWTON.
DOMINIQUE THE DESERTER.
In which, having recovered from his indisposition,
MR. HOLSTON WILL APPEAR.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2, will be produced, with new Scenery, Music, Costumes, the Comic Drama, in two acts, entitled,
THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
ELVIRA.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
with Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Messrs. W. Holston, Kingold, Berry, Hind, &c., previous to which
MISS E. NEWTON..... as the.....MIDDY ASHORE

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FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

[Continued from the First Page.]

clined to do. In a short time more correspondence took place, which resulted in a conditional surrender—that the officers should be permitted to retain their side-arms, and should be paroled. Now, let me discourage any false opinions which may arise from the fact that a colored regiment was surrendered without firing a shot.

Two full corps of infantry and several thousand of the enemy's cavalry had magically, as it were, been disposed in and around Dalton, with a division at the railroad gap at the famous Buzzard's Roost. The attacking party, it is believed, consisted of nearly 25,000 troops, and it is known that there were forty-five pieces of artillery. On the other hand, the Federal garrison numbered about 1,200 men, with two batteries of artillery. The rebel Commander demanded an unconditional surrender, threatening to give no quarter if not acceded to. By a little diplomacy, the officer commanding effected a change in the mind of the rebel General, and the command marched out as prisoners of war, the officers to be paroled, and to retain their side-arms, &c., and the privates to be treated with all the civilities of war generally practiced in such cases. This was a judicious proceeding on the part of Col. JOHNSTON, and does not in the least compromise his courage and ability, and does not, of course, question the gallantry of his command, which has already participated in two fights, in both of which the men composing it were successful in repulsing the enemy. Had Col. JOHNSTON declined to surrender upon any terms, he and his men would have been blown into eternity in a brief time. Those who have ever been at Dalton, know full well how frightfully it is adapted naturally for defensive purposes. Those who never have been there will remember what a remarkably speedy exit the rebel army made from there last May, as soon as Buzzard Roost was turned. The place itself is a low country, slightly inclined to the north, upon which is the Federal fort. Resaca, on the contrary, is a second Gibralter, and is fortified in a complete and formidable manner. At any rate, to settle this question, Gen. THOMAS decides that Col. JOHNSTON did right.

The enemy, as soon as the surrender took place, commenced to ransack all the private houses, under the pretence of obtaining food. Everything in the way of provisions was taken—cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and all kinds of groceries. All the Federal storehouses, depots and freight cars, were broken open—and, to tell the truth, the women, in many cases, were treated shamefully by the chivalry themselves. The men, who reproached their Southern brethren for committing such unprovoked barbarities, were knocked down and beaten, and in many instances shot.

Dalton was a very extensive railroad centre, and is the termini of several important roads. In one place there are fourteen tracks—and when I inform you that all these were torn up, you can at once imagine the severity of the destruction. The culverts and switches were all demolished, and the depots injured. The large hotel was pretty completely riddled, and many other buildings injured.

From there the enemy made a hurried march to Tunnel Hill, but their exit from that point was full as speedy. A few cars and buildings were destroyed, but they could not spare time, fortunately for us, to injure the immense tunnel. While HOOD was at Tunnel Hill, really, a portion of WHEELER'S cavalry went as far as Ringgold, and from this fact arose the story that HOOD'S whole army were within a few miles of Chattanooga.

To go back a little, to see what our own forces are doing all this time, the reader will discover that before HOOD struck Resaca, Gen. SHERMAN was marching, with his entire army, with the exception of the Twentieth Corps (Gen. SLOCUM), to drive the rebel army off of his line of communication, and to catch him and whip him, if possible. The Seventeenth Corps were at and near Big Shanty, and portions of the Fourteenth were still further north. MORGAN'S division was at Florence, Ala., and the regulars were on Lookout Mountain.

The effective force moving up from Atlanta under Gen. SHERMAN was very little less numerous than the rebel army. Beside, Gen. SCHOFIELD, with about 12,000 men, moved out from Chattanooga, at first taking a position so as to prevent HOOD from crossing Lookout Mountain, and striking Bridgeport. This, in all probability, was the objective point, and would most certainly have settled the question as to where the Federal army would have existed this Winter.

The conjectures as to HOOD'S designs have in no wise been idle ones, as on the 16th he made a rapid march, passing his whole army through Gordon's Gap and over Taylor's Ridge, striking Lafayette about midway between the latter-named ridge and Pigeon Mountain.

SHERMAN, who was now in close pursuit, owing to the celerity of his movements, with his usual sagacity, after arriving at Resaca, took the direct dirt road which leads to the Tennessee River, and while HOOD was at Lafayette, Gen. SHERMAN'S advance was confronting him near Ship's Gap, but a few miles distant.

Early the next day nearly our entire force had arrived at Taylor's Ridge, and the rebel army had turned completely round, and were retreating upon the Broomtown and Somerville roads. RODDY'S cavalry, which the day before had been driven in great confusion from Rome by Col. MINTY, had the advance, and WHEELER, with his cavalry and some mounted infantry, protected the enemy's rear. All day long on the 18th the skirmishing of our advance and the enemy's rear was kept up, resulting occasionally in the capture of a few prisoners. At one time the rebels made quite a stand. But our forces charged into them, capturing nearly the whole of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, consisting of 460 men.

On the 19th the enemy passed below Somerville, taking the roads for Talladega, which is in Middle Alabama, and from which place HOOD will grope his way back to his natural base.

Thus ends the "great expedition" of the rebel army of Tennessee. The objective point, as I have mentioned above, was, no doubt, Bridgeport, although the grand feat to be accomplished was to drive Gen. SHERMAN from Atlanta. How near HOOD has come to succeeding in this matter may be seen, when I tell you that I am informed upon good authority, that trains will run through to Atlanta in five days. The lines have been working from this place direct to Atlanta since Friday noon. Telegraphic communication has also been reëstablished with Rome. Telegraphic and railroad communication is also in working order between this place and Knoxville, and between this place and Huntsville, via Stevenson. In the course of two weeks direct travel will be resumed over the Nashville and Decatur road. The Nashville and Decatur road would have been completed sooner, but large numbers of the workmen thereupon engaged, have been sent down upon the road at Resaca. Counting in the destruction of the road at Big Shanty a month ago, the entire number of miles of road destroyed during the whole raid of HOOD'S army, is twenty-three.

The number of prisoners taken from us will not compensate him for his loss by desertion. This item I get officially, and from the number that reported to one corps alone, I know it must be a fact. Besides, we captured over six hundred men in all, and only lost the garrisons at Rome and at Dalton.

Not a single bridge was destroyed, and not a locomotive or train of cars. A half dozen box cars, may be, were burned at Dalton and Tunnel Hill. SLOCUM has enough supplies at Atlanta to keep him all Winter, while nearly a million of rations have been lodged at Chattanooga during the progress of the raid.

The vast forts at Chattanooga—the finest and most formidable dirt fortifications in this section of the country, except, may be, Fort Sanders, at Knoxville, and Fort Rosecrans, at Murfreesboro—during the advance of HOOD, were all well manned, and presented their full complement of guns. This was also the case at Bridgeport, which is a very important point, owing to the immense structure which spans the Tennessee River there.

In conclusion, it seems to be a well-established fact that BEAUREGARD is *the* Commander at present of the rebel Army of Tennessee, although HOOD still retains his present command in the field.

During this raid, CHEATHAM, LEE and STEVENSON respectively commanded the three infantry corps, and WHEELER the cavalry.

BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Hood Attacks Decatur and is Handsomely Repulsed.

He is Reported to Have Crossed the Tennessee.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

CHATTANOOGA, Sunday, Oct. 30.

A special dispatch to the *Gazette*, from Knoxville, says:

Gen. GILLEM attacked VAUGHN at Morristown to day, and routed his forces, capturing five pieces of artillery and 200 prisoners.

HOOD attacked Decatur yesterday, last night and this morning, and was handsomely repulsed each time. GRANGER captured four pieces of artillery, spiked two, and took 130 prisoners.

The rebels are retreating from Decatur, but are reported to have crossed the Tennessee at the mouth of Cypress Creek.

Rebel prisoners and contrabands report that BEAUREGARD and HOOD are both with the rebel army.

HOOD, in a general order, assures his men that SHERMAN'S whole army does not exceed 35,000 men.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Oct. 30.

The *Journal* learns that parties from Chattanooga report that SHERMAN has evacuated Atlanta, and is proceeding northward to repel HOOD'S attack in his rear. This information comes from parties who are aggrieved by SHERMAN'S restrictions upon trade, and is discredited here.

FROM EUROPE.

Further by the City of Manchester—The Commercial Failures in England—Another Suicide—Death of the Duke of Newcastle—Loss of the Steamer Ontario—Bank Failures in Rio Janeiro.

CAPE RACE, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The Inman steamship *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Queenstown on the 20th inst., passed this point at 12 o'clock last night, and was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of the news obtained, which is four days later.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th inst.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 18th inst.

The commercial failures in England continue.

The Duke of Newcastle is dead. He died on the 18th inst. after a protracted illness.

The London *Times* thinks it not uncharitable to suppose that the Federal accounts just now are made as favorable as possible to suit the political emergency. It deplores the prospect of continued war as most melancholy and depressive to the whole world, and as presenting the greatest reproaches to mankind.

The new steamer *Ontario*, belonging to the Steam Navigation Company, is aground near Yarmouth. There are some hopes of getting her off. She was on her first trip to Alexandria, prior to going on the New-York Line.

The American advices received per the steamship *North American* had no particular in England.

The Grand Bazaar in aid of Southern prisoners was opened at Liverpool on the 18th inst. with great success. Political feeling is disclaimed in the matter, and very general support is being extended to the Bazaar.

A rather more hopeful feeling pervaded English commercial circles on the 17th, but on the 18th there was renewed gloom and depression. The funds were well sustained, but speculative stocks continue to decline.

Another suicide has taken place. A London manager of the Mercantile Exchange Bank has killed himself from undue excitement in regard to the affairs of the bank, which are reported to be not in a confused state.

There was an increased demand for discount at the Bank of England.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secession Press of Paris—M. Mercier—The New Ambassador to Washington—France Looking to the Lower California and Sonora Mines—Miss Slidell's Marriage.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

A suggestive silence reigns at present in the columns of the secession press. Alone the *France* seems to keep up a little courage, and last evening, among other wonderful things to be hoped for, assured its readers that the operations of FORREST on the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad, if successful, would entirely sever SHERIDAN'S communications with Washington. The *France*, which boasts on the correctness of its American intelligence, does not often print anything nearer the truth than this.

The foreign secession press, with a common accord, declare that the election of MCCLELLAN is peace with a dissolution of the Union, and the election of LINCOLN a continuation of the war with a dissolution of the Union all the same. They are thus preparing the way for a renewal of the cry of mediation in case MR. LINCOLN is elected. For, as they have set their hearts on the breaking up and destruction of the Republic, so they will never admit, as long as there is a guerrilla or a bushwhacker on foot, that the war is anything else than a useless and criminal shedding of blood, which must of necessity be followed by the independence of the resisting section; and as MR. LINCOLN is committed to the continuance of this useless and objectless war, a mediation will be not only a wise and humane measure, but will even be acceptable to MR. LINCOLN in helping him out of an impossible position.

M. MERCIER, the new Ambassador to Madrid, is still at Paris, and will remain long enough, probably, to be able to see and confer with his successor at Washington, the Marquis DE CHATEAURENARD. M. MERCIER speaks in warm terms of his residence at Washington, but he is nevertheless glad to get away from what is called the Siberia of European diplomats, and especially in view of the fact that he is promoted from the rank of Minister to that of Ambassador, with a corresponding increase in salary. The new Minister to Washington is spoken of as a man of talent; and being new in so high a position will undoubtedly try to make friends and to create for himself a good social position. There is one consideration, however, in connection with this appointment, which ought not to be overlooked. The diplomatic system of France is so organized that promotions in the corps are made with almost as much regularity as in the army; so that the promotion of the Marquis DE CHATEAURENARD from the insignificant court of the Duchy of Hesse, (which Duchy is about equivalent in territorial importance to Westchester County,) to the important Republican Court of Washington, no matter what may be the talent or aptitude of the man, is an indication here to us that the Emperor's Government does not set any great importance on its present relations with the United States; or, in other words, that it does not anticipate any complications.

The late naval battle in the port of Mobile, is provoking a good deal of discussion, because the resistance of the *Tennessee* has disproved what the sinking of the *Atlanta*, a year ago seemed to prove: that is to say, that a cuirassed vessel, properly built, will resist the heaviest balls at close quarters. It is generally agreed, however, in these discussions, that there must be a double system—vessels especially for ramming, without artillery, and vessels for heavy artillery without rams or cuirass. Thus high speed will be obtained in both classes of vessels, and the defect which proved the loss of the *Tennessee*—low speed—will be obviated.

The French Government has just sent to Mexico a scientific commission, composed of the Abbe BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, the architect M. MEHEDIN, and two civil engineers, to take topographical maps and to examine into the mineral and agricultural resources of Lower California, Sonora, and the chain of the Sierra-Madre mountains down to the City of Mexico. It is a well known fact that among the leading men of France, there is an immense longing after the mining territory mentioned above, and it would not be curious if the French Government were arranging by some means or other to "squat" in that territory.

A French poet, M. THEODORE DE BANVILLE, who writes a weekly gossiping *feuilleton* for the *Presse*, closes his last article as follows:

"The marriage of M. D'ERLANGER with Mdlle. MATILDA SLIDELL, drew together, at the Church of Saint Peter, in the Rue Chaillott, all the best French and American society, and the American uniforms shone brilliantly among the black coats decorated with all the Orders of Europe, in the humble church, which was too small for such a ceremony. The toilet of the bride—a robe of white satin, a large veil of tulle, a light crown of orange flowers passing over the forehead, and a bouquet of the same flowers at the waist, around the neck a simple and magnificent dentelle attached by an emerald encircled with diamonds—attracted general admiration, as also the young and fresh parure of Mdlle. ROSINE SLIDELL, who, accompanied by her young brother, took up the collection. In the audience the American ladies sustained the comparison with all that Paris has of elegance and beauty in the feminine world; so that our great poet Hugo will no longer dare to say of America:

'Peuple à peine ébauché, nation de hasard,
Sans âge, sans passé, sans histoire et sans art!'

But when he wrote these two terrible lines the Americans had only produced steamboats swifter than the arrow and red spider wagons. The melancholy and sublime EDGAR POE had not yet given us those wonderful tales which revealed to us an ecstatic life, nor those strangely moving poems which strike so deliciously the chords of our souls. Now that his volumes have become for each of us a faithfully loved and faithfully read friend, no one can longer deny the poetry which the New World gives us in the enchantment of its forests and rivers. EDGAR POE has in himself a power of emotion equal, perhaps, to that of SHAKESPEARE, and if America had but him she would still be rich."

It is said that the new steamers of the French line between Havre and New-York have been recognized as not up to the mark of the contract, either in speed or in comfort, and that when other larger and swifter vessels are completed, the present ones will be transferred to the West India route.

Latest Commercial via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 20.

COTTON.—The sales yesterday and to-day foot up only 6,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull, with a decline of ⅛d. ℔ lb.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS.—The market is inactive.

PRODUCE.—The market is dull. Sugar is easier.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

Consols closed at 88⅛@88⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad 50⅜@51⅜ discount; Erie Railroad, 40⅜@41⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

COTTON.—The sales for Monday and Tuesday were 14,000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is more quiet and rather steadier, but quotations are unchanged.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is irregular, and prices of goods and yarns are still declining.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is still downward. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co. and others report: Flour heavy; wheat very dull, and declined 1d. ℔ cental. Red western, 7s. 6d.@7s. 11d.; Red southern, 7s. 9d.@8s. Corn dull and declined 6d.@9d. ℔ quarter: Mixed 26s. 3d.@27s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is dull. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: Beef dull. Pork quiet and steady. Bacon steady but quiet. Lard steady. Tallow dull, with a downward tendency. Butter steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee inactive. Rice dull. Resin—No sales. Spirits Turpentine inactive. Petroleum dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. RICE dull. TALLOW dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Consols close at 88⅛@88⅜ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 50⅜@51⅜ discount; Erie Railroad, 40⅜@41.

LATEST PER CITY OF MANCHESTER.

(By Telegraph to Queenstown.)

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The U. S. frigate *Niagara* passed Deal to-day, bound westward.

It is expected that the steamship *Ontario* will prove a total wreck.

The commercial depression still continues. The additional failures include twenty Liverpool firms interested in the American trade.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 20.

The political news to-day is of an unimportant character.

Letters received from Rio de Janeiro confirm the reported severity of the commercial panic there. The liabilities of the four suspended banks in that city will reach £1,100,000 sterling.

The ship *Gertrude*, for San Francisco, was at Rio de Janeiro, discharging her cargo for repairs.

[Owing to a disarrangement of the telegraph wires the remainder of the *City of Manchester's* news has not yet come to hand.—EDS.]

Obituary.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

The *City of Manchester* brings news of the death of the DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, one of the most liberal and judicious of the class of able statesmen who followed the fortunes of Sir ROBERT PEEL. The deceased peer, HENRY PELHAM CLINTON, was born on the 22d of May, 1811, and he was consequently in his fifty-fourth year. He was long known as a member of the House of Commons, under the title of Lord LINCOLN. He succeeded his father in the Dukedom in 1857, and since then he has taken a leading part in various governments, first as Secretary of State for War, and more recently as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He had held at different times subordinate Government positions in the successive Governments of Sir ROBERT PEEL. His loyal adherence to the latter, when the Conservatives deserted him, caused an estrangement between the late Duke and his father, who was an extreme protectionist and Tory. This caused him the loss of his seat in the Commons for South Nottinghamshire, but through the influences of the HAMILTON family, into which the late Duke had married, got him elected for the Falkirk burghs in Scotland, and he sat for these till he succeeded to the peerage. His domestic relations were unhappy. He got divorced from his wife in 1851, and recently one of his children made an unfortunate marriage. These things doubtless aggravated the complaint of which he died. His name, although not such as to rank him with the foremost of British statesmen, will be long and warmly cherished by his countrymen. He will be remembered in connection with SIDNEY, Lord HERBERT, Lord DALHOUSIE, Lord ELGIN and Lord CANNING, men who were earnest, honest, laborious rather than brilliant. The Duke was possessed of eminent discretion, and to this was due his selection as the chief adviser of the Prince of WALES in this country.

From West Virginia—Repulse of the Rebels.

WHEELING, West Va., Sunday, Oct. 30.

The following dispatch was received at a late hour last night:

CUMBERLAND, Saturday, Oct. 29.

To Gov. A. J. Boreman:

A detachment of the Eighth Ohio Cavalry, in command of Lieut.-Col. YOUELL, was attacked this morning, at daylight, by Maj. HILL, with 350 rebels. Maj. HILL belonged to IMBODEN'S command. After two hours' hard fighting, the rebels were repulsed and routed, with the loss of fifteen prisoners, fifteen killed, and a large number wounded. Among the latter is Maj. HILL, who is mortally wounded, and a prisoner in our hands. Our loss is seven killed and twenty-one wounded. Lieut. PECK is among the killed, and Maj. HOWE, wounded. The rebels retreated to the mountains.

B. F. KELLEY, Brevet Major-General.

Naval.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Oct. 30.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived here to-day from a cruise, and sailed for Hampton Roads.

Rioting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday Oct. 30.

The route of the Democratic torch-light procession, last night, was a scene of great disorder, with much rioting. In Chestnut-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, buildings were much injured by missiles. At this place JAMES CAMPBELL, aged sixty-five, not a participant in the parade, was struck on the head by a stone, and died almost instantly. Other citizens, and many of the police were seriously injured. There is considerable excitement in the city to-day over the affair, and there have been some political fights. Nearly one hundred persons were arrested last night.

From New-Orleans—Per Steamer Champion

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 22.

Dates from Mobile Bay to the 21st state that Dr. W. B. HUTCHINSON, of the *Lackawana*, has been appointed Fleet Surgeon.

Great activity prevails in the army. There is much sickness among the troops, but it is daily decreasing.

The cotton crop is suffering considerable injury from the recent rains; still the yield will not fall much below the expected amount.

Arrival of a Prize.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 30.

A British prize steamer is in the Bay, coming up.

BROOKLYN.

Patriotic Sermon by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Plymouth Church was last evening crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the fourth sermon of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, on the condition of the country and the coming election. The doors were opened at six o'clock, and before seven the building was completely filled. Before the services were commenced every aisle and passage-way was filled, and thousands were turned away unable to see, much less hear the speaker.

Mr. BEECHER commenced by saying that the patriotic party in favor of the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, viz., the Republican party, was composed of those who were opposed to having their fellow-men in bondage—slaves—and that they were strongly opposed to the South as it now stood, in opposition to the Union and its laws, and fighting for the perpetuation of slavery. The Democratic party, early in this contest, identified themselves with the cause of the South; they had always acted together, and they did act together, even up to the present time. He then spoke of the great patriotic feeling which existed at the outbreak of the rebellion, and which was now as strong as ever and as fervent as could be wished for. At this point the speaker, being very heartily applauded, requested the audience to suppress their enthusiasm, saying he was not a professional but simply a humble clergyman. The speaker then continued in the same patriotic strain. He said a party yet existed in the North which secretly grumbled and worked against every action taken against the Secessionists. A party which threw forward every possible opposition to every measure taken to suppress this infamous rebellion. The right of the Government to raise men had been disputed by the Democratic party. It had also denied the right of the Government to impose military law in disloyal districts, and the actions of the leaders of the party would certainly seem to prove that they were, if not in league with the South, certainly strongly in favor of its success. These were the men who were dissatisfied with the success of the Union arms, and these same men were the leaders of the Democratic party and identified with its success. In 1856 that party elected an aged imbecile against the fiery and radical FREMONT, and this same party, which in 1856 elected JAMES BUCHANAN, in 1860 stood in favor of the South and in opposition to the North. For although it seemingly was using its every effort to suppress this rebellion, it was in fact secretly trying to cripple the Government and defeat its purposes. Southern thoughts and ideas influenced its every action. In 1864, this same party came forward, and again started and supported a platform in favor of their Southern brethren, and in opposition to the interests of the masses who were so greatly interested in this fearful struggle. The Republican party had framed a platform which fully represented the feelings, interests and principles of the people of the North. There was no room nor substantial ground for any other platform which could represent the feelings of the citizens of the North. And the Democrats had the choice left them of either forming a platform more radically Northern, or one which would favor the interests of the South—and they chose the latter. The men who framed the Chicago platform were well known pro-Southern and pro-slavery men; their record had ever been such, and all who had at all influenced the Convention also sympathized with the South. VALLANDIGHAM perhaps stood more prominent than all the rest in favor of entire submission to pro-slavery views. The resolution against the prosecution of the war he owned to be his work, and the entire history and antecedents of these men pointed directly and logically to the result, viz, a platform in the interests of the Southern men. This platform, the Chicago platform, was to every loyal and patriotic citizen like the sting of a wasp. The speaker then fully and ably reviewed the various resolutions of the Democratic platform, and dwelt upon the fact that although they declared themselves as being for the Union, they had not one word to say against the rebels. They declared for the Union, but did they seek to destroy the destroyer? No. They say they cling to the Union—so does a barnacle adhere to the bottom of a ship even while it is eating it away. He then referred to the resolution of peace, and said the South, after four years of bitter war, has shown no symptom of willingness to return to the Union. The Chicago platform, however, declared that this war must cease, and that the North must now quietly lay down its arms and submit to all the demands of the South. Next came the resolution that the orders that the elections in Delaware and the other Border States were revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution, and of every principle of free government. Test-oaths, to prevent rebels and traitors from voting, were held to be illegal. Yet the first test-oath was administered or ordered by Gen. MCCLELLAN. The Administration, they said, had usurped dangerous powers, but when you saw a man burning, would it be a dangerous precedent, an usurpation of his personal rights, to seize him by the hair of the head and pull him out of the fire? Would it be said that a man had a personal right to be burned if he pleased? So Mr. LINCOLN had seen the Constitution burning, and he had, as it were, seized it by the hair of the head and plucked it out of the fire. The speaker here referred to and advocated the President's suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; saying that he regretted that if Mr. LINCOLN was to use arbitrary power at all, he did not or had not used it more thoroughly to the imprisonment of every man who had spoken or acted in favor of the rebels at the South. He then thoroughly discussed the resolution and the advice offered by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON to the people of Maryland, to take the oath imposed. Mr. BEECHER said, give us four more years to consolidate the institutions of liberty, and we will place the Government beyond the control of machinations. If we elect Mr. LINCOLN, it will henceforth be national, a Government of freedom. The Northern idea was that all men are born free and equal, the Southern idea, that the inferior was of necessity the slave of the superior. He could not permit himself to doubt the ultimate triumph of the Northern and free ideas. He then cited from the declarations of Southern statesmen and of the Southern press, to show that he had not mistaken the Southern idea of government; and, in conclusion, drew a parallel between the opposing candidates for the Presidency, exhorting all present in stirring language to cast their ballots in the interests of the cause of Union and liberty, against secession and slavery.

BROOKLYN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—The Union torchlight procession, postponed from Friday night, is to take place this evening. The Democrats have completed arrangements for a similar display on a grand scale on Friday next. Hon. S. S. Cox is expected to address the Democracy at the Atheneum this evening. An adjourned meeting of the Montague Hall Democracy was to have been held on Saturday night, the object being, on the part of some, to withdraw the ticket or dissolve the committee, and thus leave the candidates without an organization. The majority being aware of the movement, were on hand at an early hour, and a squad of policemen being in close proximity, those in whose interest the meeting had been called, concluded to adjourn without attempting to transact any business. The ticket, therefore, remains in the field.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 136, of which 28 were men, 23 women, 49 boys and 36 girls. The principal diseases were: Consumption, 25; diptheria, 11; marasmus, 10; typhus fever, 6; scarlet fever, 8; measles, 1; diarrhœa, 3; bronchitis, 2; dysentery, 2; hooping cough, 2; croup, 6; puerperal fever, 1; small-pox, 1; typhus fever, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 28. Natives of United States, 100; Ireland, 19; England, 8; Germany, 7; Scotland, 1; at sea, 1.

Fire in Washington and Greenwich Streets.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT $95,000.

About seven o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Greenwich-street Flouring Mill, a five story building, No. 54 Greenwich-street, and extending through the block to No. 55 Washington-street. The fire originated on the third floor of the Washington-street building, and in about two hours both buildings were consumed. The loss on stock of grain and flour is thought to be about $25,000; on engine and machinery, $15,000, and on building about $50,000. The machinery and stock are insured. HUMPHREY & Co.'s bonded warehouse, Nos. 56 and 58 Greenwich-street, and the storage warehouse of HORTON & Co., No. 53 Washington-street, were slightly damaged by water. A man whose name was not ascertained, was injured by the falling of an iron safe from building No. 54 Greenwich-street, and was taken to the City Hospital. The origin of the fire is not known. Fire-Marshal BAKER has the matter under investigation. Capt. HELME and a platoon of men from the Twenty-seventh Precinct were on hand, and rendered efficient service in protecting the property.

An Appeal to the Christian People of our Country.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 20, 1864.

FRIENDS: The white refugees from the South have accumulated in our vicinity to such an extent that our local charity is no longer adequate to their relief. They are still arriving in constantly increasing numbers, mostly women and children, and all of them equally destitute, homeless, and almost hopeless.

At present, thousands of them find a precarious shelter under old tents and huts made of branches, throughout the neighboring woods.

While the warm weather continued, their wants were comparatively easily supplied, but the advancing Winter will bring upon them a distress terrible to contemplate, unless speedy relief is afforded them.

Already sickness and death have begun their ravages among them, and we implore the immediate aid of all Christian people, that we may send these unfortunates, in small numbers, broadcast throughout our country, where they may be better and more easily cared for, and be, perhaps, saved from want, exposure and death.

Our only hope of raising the children of these refugees above the present ignorant and thriftless condition of their parents, is in placing them where they will learn to look upon honest toil as ennobling, and so be redeemed from ignorance and laziness.

Any contributions, either in clothes or money, will be gratefully received, and should be sent either to Rev. J. H. HEYWOOD, President, or J. L. DANFORTH, Treasurer Louisville Refugee Commission, Louisville, Ky.

B. B. HUNTOON, Corresponding Secretary.

"The Call to Business Men."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The card in the Sunday issue of your paper signed by JAMES H. WEBB, is incorrect.

I, JAMES H. WEBB, merchant, corner of Reade and Washington streets, did sign the "Call to Business Men," as did every merchant and business man whose name appears in that call.

By inserting the above you will oblige.

Respectfully, JAMES H. WEBB,

No. 177 Reade-street, corner Washington.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 30, 1864.

[Advertisement.]

DANNVILLE, Penn., June 2, 1862

DR. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in the five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours truly,

J. V. L. DEWITT.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Ba m of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

A LITTLE PRODIGY.—The beautiful new TEN DOLLAR PATENT SEWING-MACHINE, a perfect gem, working like a charm, indispensable to every family, dressmaker, seamstress, etc., for sale at McIntosh's Cloak-store, No. 497 Broadway, New York, where the little wonder may be seen in operation. J. P. RICHTER,

General Agent for New-York State.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Hernia, vocal, spinal, uterine and abdominal weakness treated by E. P. BANNING, M. D., at No. 22 Bond-street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

PRICES REDUCED ON ALL KINDS OF CURTAIN MATERIALS.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 28 | Sun sets..... 4 59 | Moon sets.. 5 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 04 | Gov. Island.. 8 53 | Hell Gate..10 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Oct. 30.

Arrived.

Steamship Champion, Wilson, New-Orleans Oct. 22, Saturday, Oct. 22, 9 P. M., met the steamship Evening Star, 60 miles below New-Orleans. Oct. 25, off Tortugas, exchanged signals with steamship Ariel, for New-Orleans.

U. S. steamer Kensington, Act. Vol. Lieut. Commanding W. G. Saltonstall, Fortress Monroe 27 hours.

Steamer Rebecca Clyde, Willett, Washington, D. C., 45 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Luisita, (of Liverpool,) Hardy, Matanzas 17th inst., with molasses, bound to Liverpool, put into this port for repairs, having had a constant succession of heavy N. and N. W. gales during the passage. Shifted cargo, sprung a leak, lost and split sails, pumps broke, &c. She has a cargo of 1,014 hhds., 163 tcs. and 105 bbls. molasses, consigned to Drake, Keinwort & Cohen, of Liverpool.

Ship Panama, Soule, San Francisco July 14, with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman. Had very heavy weather most of the passage; lost sails, &c.

Ship Quito, (Fr.) Rocher, Vera Cruz 30 ds, in ballast to Baetjer & De Vertu.

Bark Amelia Priest, (of Liverpool,) Jones, Philadelphia for Havre 23d inst. 250 S. E. of Sandy Hook, had a heavy gale from S. E. to N. E., during which sprung a leak, lost sails, &c., and was obliged to throw over part of the cargo, and put into this port for repairs. 28th, at 9 P. M., when off the Highlands, came in collision with brig Kenneth, Crowell, from West Indies, with logwood; took from her the Captain and crew and brought them to this port: the steward of the brig was lost, and it is supposed she sunk during the night, as she could not be seen on the following morning. The A. P. lost jibboom, bobstays, &c.

Bark Crusoe, (of Turks Island,) Briggs, Pisaqua, Peru, 126 ds, with nitrate of soda to Crocker, Wood & Co. Has been 36 ds. from lat. 19 N., with heavy northerly winds.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbados 34 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Fleeting, West, Stono Inlet, S. C., 8 ds., in ballast to Van Brunt & Slato. Had strong N. W. winds; split sails, &c.

Brig Stanley, (of Halifax,) Kalloch, Havana 11 ds., with mahogany and cedar to master. Oct. 24, off Hatteras, in a N. W. gale, started deck, stove galley, split sails, &c.

Brig Woodland, Mankin, Key West 9 ds., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Brig Neponsett, Tracey, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Wm. R. Sawyer, Tracey, Lingan 15 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Whitaker, Walls, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. F. A. Bailey, Freeman, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Edwin, Allen, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to master.

Schr. Mary Stedman, Tucker, Prot Royal 6 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, (of Grenada,) Simmons, Grenada 26 ds., with old metal to J. W. Hubbard & Co. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ridgewood, ——, Georgetown, for Bridgeport, with coal.

Schr. T. Stratton, Terrell, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Mary Norvell, Norvell, Elizabethport, for Cohasset.

Schr. Falcon, Hale, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. Trenton, Martin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, New-Haven.

Schr. Mindora, Heath, New-Haven.

Schr. Oriental, Thomas, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. S. T. Baker, Dixon, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Moderator, Letts, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

WIND—At sunset, W.

Below.

Ship Constantine, Creevy, from Liverpool.

Ship Sorrento, Deering, Liverpool Aug. 27.

Ship Clara Wheeler, Wilmarth, Liverpool Sept. 19.

Sailed.

Steamers Cotapaxi, Parthenia, Montezuma.

Barks Equity, Atlanta.

Brigs Boundless Billow, Globe.

Schooners Alvira, Rhode Island, Henry Castle, Francis Hatch, S. T. Davison.

Spoken, &c.

Brothers—bark, hence for Monte Christo, 9 ds. out, Oct. 16, lat. 26 34, lon. 68.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Arr. steamer America, from New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Oct. 6, bark Golden Fleece, for New-York soon.

[PER CITY OF MANCHESTER.]

Arr. from New-York, Bremssen and Lavinia, at Pernambuco; Eduio Isco, at Pernambuco; Elida, at Montevideo; Marengo and Elenela, at Rio Janeiro; Acasta and Alice Tainter, at Deal; America, at Plymouth; Linning, at